

# Carter breaks off diplomatic relations with Iran

1 States yesterday broke diplomatic relations with Iran. Carter announced that American and consular officials leave the country by midnight. Ade will be banned.

## Iran students to keep hostages

Iraqian April 7 Carter announced that the United Kingdom diplomatic and cultural supplies will leave assets here with a view to ensure the safety of the embassy in Tehran.

The President said that medicine be exempted, it that such trade or non-trade measures the desired steps might be

embargo will be of the United Council resented on January 13, led by 10 members. The of the to make the assets of the Government, which in an earlier order. An inventory claims against made in designing against Iran for the hostages' other United States', the Presi

We are now Ayatollah uncompromising: The Ayatollah Khomeini today

Iranian assets in America may be used to compensate the hostages and their families. No visas will be given to Iranians. If these measures fail to produce results other steps may be taken.

## Equestrians decide to boycott the Olympics

By Robin Young

The British Equestrian Federation yesterday supported the Government's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and thus saved the Royal Family a good deal of possible embarrassment.

The federation, whose president is Colonel Harry Llewellyn, former Olympic show-jumper, announced that it would not be sending any British teams to compete in Moscow this summer, unless the Government changed its mind and advised that British competitors should go after all.

The federation said that the decision had been taken with the full support of all potential Olympic competitors for show-jumping, dressage and three-day events.

The decision means that there will be no question of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, the best known of the country's three-day eventers, going to Moscow.

Captain Phillips, who was a member of the British team which won a gold medal in the three-day event at the Munich Olympics in 1972, was thought to have a good chance of selection again this year, though the princess, who rode in the 1976 team in Montreal does not have a horse of Olympic calibre.

Had Captain Phillips' selection been confirmed after the Badminton horse trials starting on April 17, Princess Anne would have been expected by many to accompany her husband in defiance of the Government's call for a boycott.

The equestrian federation was one of only five associations which did not support the British Olympic Association's vote last month to accept the Soviet Union's invitation to the Moscow Olympics, asking for the decision to be deferred.

Yesterday's decision does not help the Duke of Edinburgh, president of the International Equestrian Federation. In that position he is expected to attend the Games, though no decision has yet been taken.

Shortly before its statement, the equestrian federation had announced a shortlist of seven from which the British show-jumping team for Moscow would have been chosen.

The showjumpers, who were believed to have been more keen to attend the Games than the dressage riders and three-day eventers, were Robert Smith, the son of Harvey Smith; Rowland Pernfynwyth; Graham Fletcher; Liz Edgar; Nick Skelton; John Whitaker and Mark Fuler.

A federation spokesman said that the seven were unanimous in their support of the decision not to go.

The three-day eventers who, in addition to Captain Phillips, will miss the chance to add to their laurels are Richard Meade, who won team gold medals in 1968 and 1972, and an individual gold medal in 1972, and Miss Lucinda Prior-Palmer, the former European champion.



Photograph by Peter Trewin

Archbishop Robert Runcie drumming up support yesterday for an Easter youth pilgrimage which attracted a thousand young people to Canterbury and was, he said, "a great treat".

## Thousands in battles on resort beaches

By Staff Reporters

Seaside resorts were yesterday counting the cost of a weekend of violence by thousands of youths.

At Scarborough there were 217 arrests and 30 injured; in Brighton there were 56 arrests and in Southend police fought for over 10 hours to break up violence among invading teenagers.

At Scarborough 3,000 scooter-riding "mods" and hangers-on turned the beaches into a battleground and caused thousands of pounds of damage to shops.

Police reinforcements were standing by last night after word that motor cycling "rockers" intended to invade the resort.

There were 217 arrests over the weekend and 30 people, including one police officer, were injured and received hospital treatment.

At a special court at Scarborough yesterday eight of those arrested were fined a total of nearly £2,000.

The principal fines were against a miner from Doncaster, Mr Parfitt, aged 19, who was fined £630, and a chef from Leicester, Martin Dilkes, aged 18, who was fined £500. Both were found guilty of assault and threatening behaviour.

By mid-afternoon yesterday most of the scooter riders were on their way out of Scarborough.

Some of them had travelled from as far away as Portsmouth, the Midlands and Newcastle. A few took their

Continued on page 2, col 3

## NUT says 'no' to pay-talk strings

Delegates to the National Union of Teachers' conference agreed to endorse the continuation of separate discussions on conditions of service with the working party set up by the employers and the teachers' unions, but voted to oppose any attempt to link conditions with pay negotiations.

The National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers said it was unlikely to urge its members to strike on the TUC's day of action on May 14.

## Test for Edwards plan as BL workers return

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, faces another test of his aggressive style of management today when the management-imposed pay and conditions package comes into force for most of the company's 86,000 manual workers. Senior shop stewards at Cowley will recommend strike action over the new working practices

Page 4

## United gain ground

Manchester United beat Bolton 3-1 to move two points nearer Liverpool at the top of the first division. In the second division the front runners, Birmingham and Chelsea, dropped home points

Page 8

## Attack on Cuban refugees

Havana radio attacked the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy as "delinquents and gangsters". But it said that those who left the embassy could obtain passes entitling them to return and apply for visas

Page 6

## Thailand camp closed

Increasing lawlessness at the Kao-i-Dang refugee camp in Thailand—including murder, rape and armed robbery—has led to the dispersal of 110,000 Kampuchean into smaller encampments. The main camp will be rebuilt to take no more than 30,000 people

Page 7

## Lefebvre defiance

Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel French archbishop, carried his defiance of the Vatican to Italy by celebrating the outlawed Tridentine Mass in a Venetian church. Police intervened to prevent fighting between the archbishop's traditionalist followers and hecklers who shouted "Fascist" at him

Page 5

Lefebvre has at last brought himself to produce *Persaf*. Features, pages 7, 12. David Spangler on the EEC budget; Bernard Levin sees enlightenment in Poon. Obituary, page 14. Mr Dauntree Johnson, Major-General Sir Douglas Campbell. Sport, pages 8-10. Racing: 2,000 Guineas favourite on trial at Maisons-Laffitte; Daletta wins Irish Grand National. Rugby Union: Barbarians con-

vincingly beaten. Table tennis: English team progress in European championships. Motor rallying: Shekhar Mehta wins Safari Rally in Nairobi for record-equaling third time. Business News, pages 15-19. Business features: The impact of the entry of Spain, Portugal and Greece on the EEC is discussed by Hugh Clayton; Clifford Webb on BL's industrial relations as the group prepares to launch a new model

Home News, 2, 4 Bridge, 14 Diary, 12 Letters, 13 Theatres, etc. 11 European News, 5, 7 Business, 15-19 Engagements, 14 Obituary, 14 25 Years Ago, 14 Overseas News, 6, 7 Court, 14 Features, 7, 12 Sport, 8-10 Universities, 14 Arts, 11 Crossword, 22 Law Report, 14 TV & Radio, 21 Weather, 2

## Britain's 'China mentality'

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, April 7

A commentator for Pravda

today suggested that Britain

had adopted China's mentality

in deciding that, as a poor

country, it had little to lose

from war.

Mr Vsevolod Ovchinnikov,

the newspaper's former London

correspondent, said Britain was

now preparing to spend millions

of pounds on means of mass de-

struction such as chemical

weapons. This money would

"pour down the drain" when

Britain was trying to prove to

its EEC partners that it was

the poorest of them all.

Where does this sick fas-

cination for nuclear and chemi-

cal weapons come from? Could

it be that the British Defence

Minister during his recent visit

to Peking found himself in

agreement with the theory that

poor countries have

nothing much to lose from war

and suffer much less from it

than rich ones?

The article said the defence

White Paper recently presented

to Parliament was proof that the

£900m cut from housing and

social welfare budgets were

being wasted in satisfying the

military hysteria.

Britain's gross national in-

come was a third of Japan's

yet the country spent twice as

much on its military budget.

No other Nato country with

a stronger economy than Brit-

ain's spend such a large share

of its national reserves on its

military needs."

Leading article, page 6

Dispute report, page 2



Champagne Vintage 1973  
KRUG

BRUT NV  
PRODUCE OF FRANCE

## UN Irish soldiers die in Lebanon

Lebanon, a narrow strip of land along the Israel border.

One Israeli private lost an eye and was seriously wounded in the fighting early today, sources said. He was admitted to hospital in the Israeli town of Haifa.

The identity of the victim was not disclosed immediately, but the source said he was from Galway, Ireland.

Iranian gendarmerie officials said today that about 70 Iraqi insurgents had been killed in the small Nahr al-Shabir frontier oilfield with anti-tank grenades and mortars. The attack came to the refinery at Kermanshah, which produces a meagre 18,000 barrels a day.

Farther south, in the strategic oil area of Khuzestan, Iraqi "mercenaries" were yesterday

blamed for an explosion which blew up seven oil and gas pipelines serving the refinery in Abadan. Officials said the explosion had cut refinery production from 580,000 barrels a day to 355,000. Revolutionary Guards today said they had chased off other saboteurs attempting to blow up a pipeline near Ahwaz.

As Iran recalled all its diplomatic staff from Baghdad in response to the crisis, frontier officials claimed the Iraqis were still herding members of the Muslim Shia sect across the border, many of them Iranian nationals long resident in Iraq.

Officials in Ilam province, on

Continued on page 6, col 7

Continued on page 2, col 3

## Israel revenge attacks expected after terrorist raid on kibbutz

From Christopher Walker

Widespread tension was reported in Lebanon tonight in expectation of Israeli attacks against Palestinian targets after the bloody terrorist raid on a border kibbutz in northern Galilee.

Two Israelis and all five Arab terrorists killed in the raid and 11 Israeli soldiers and also an Israeli armoured personnel carrier in apparent retaliation, the Israeli soldiers were holding 20 Haddad people in custody.

Major Haddad met United Nations officials later in the day in what observers interpreted as an attempt to restore calm to the region.

In Sidon, representatives of the Kurdish Workers Party and the Armenian Secret Army announced that they joined forces to gain independence from Turkey.

The Kurds operate "only in the Kurdish provinces in Turkey," while the Armenian group is launching attacks against Turkish targets and staff in Turkey and abroad, according to the representatives.

It has claimed responsibility for the assassination of several Turkish diplomats abroad, including the Turkish ambassador to Austria, France and the Vatican.—UPI

Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Defence Minister, has hinted that Israeli military action

against the Palestinians is imminent.

He said that Israel would not tolerate further attacks on its citizens.

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JAPAN

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## HOME NEWS

# Sir Michael's imposed BL package faces test of workers today

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, faces yet another test of his aggressive style of management today when the management-imposed pay and conditions package comes into operation for most of the company's 85,000 manual workers.

More than five months of negotiations with the unions failed to produce agreement on BL's 5 to 10 per cent pay offer, conditional on acceptance of wide-ranging changes in working practices. The company said that up to £15 a week more was available for improved practices.

Most BL plants are due to restart this morning and workers will be clocking on in the knowledge that the management has warned them that they will be deemed to have accepted the new working practices.

Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars, has told the unions that anyone refusing to accept the new arrangements could be liable to disciplinary action.

A union leader gave a warning last night that while most workers would report for work today, the company faced a period of "continuous guerrilla warfare" over implementation of the new working practices.

Mr David Buckle, secretary of the Oxford district of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents 12,500 production workers at six BL plants, said: "There is deep resentment among working people that as a result of Edwards' industrial blackmail they will be working under abominable conditions."

Workers at the Cwylwyd body plant have been called by shop stewards to a meeting this morning, when they will be recommended to take strike action over the imposition of the package. Mr Buckle said that workers were in a dilemma because they had been warned by the company that its survival

Prospects for Mini Metro, page 16

## Centre to link science and industry

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

A venture to bring academic research and the needs of industry and the Government closer together is being launched by the Leverhulme Foundation, the Science Research Council and the Social Science Research Council.

An enterprise has been founded and given the acronym CATCH, standing for centre for analysis of technical change.

The site of the centre, involving scientists, engineers, economists and lawyers, is under discussion with the Department of Education and Science, because the choice will be on a university or polytechnic campus.

One of the motives behind the project arises from concern that the brilliant record in academic research in Britain is not reflected in prosperous science-based industries. There is a general acceptance that science and technology are significant social and economic factors in society.

But no one in the United Kingdom, or anywhere else, has determined what correlation exists between economic growth on the one hand and the employment of professional scientists and engineers in research and development on the other.

Yet in that field the Govern-

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Of all the over 65 year olds alive in the world since the beginning of time one quarter are living at this moment, according to expert estimates. As a consequence the number of old people in acute need is growing rapidly, and will increase.

Enduring services provided for old people thus have a steadily increasing value, for the lonely, the frail and ill-nourishing. This is why Help the Aged pioneered flats for needy old people, and places such great importance on Day Centres for the lonely in Britain, on Geriatric Day Hospitals and Research and on food and shelter for hungry and homeless old people overseas.

A legacy to such work can benefit from the Capital Transfer Tax exemption on gifts up to £100,000. This can reduce the true cost to the estate of such a legacy, so that on an estate valued at £500,000 a gift of £1,000 actually costs £400.

These and other interesting facts are helpfully explained in a booklet prepared with expert professional advice and published by Help the Aged, for the information of the public and encouraging them to consult with their legal and financial advisers. Copies will be gladly sent to you or members of your staff. Please write to: Help the Aged, Room T8L, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

## Takeover of steel and car plants urged

By Peter Hennessy

Britain's entire steel and car industries should be nationalised without full compensation for their owners, the Young Socialists decided yesterday.

Delegates at their national conference at Llandudno voted overwhelmingly for both measures.

Mr Michael Cotter, from the Erdington branch, Birmingham, said: "Never again should lavish compensation be paid to those who have deliberately run down our industry. It should be paid only on the basis of proven need."

The conference decided that both industries should be run by boards comprising a third of shop stewards from within the industries, a third from the trade union movement generally and a third from government experts.

A motion on the steel industry denied that nationalisation was the cause of its present woes. It said: "With the most profits in per cent left in private hands we have never had a fully nationalised steel industry at all."

The conference decided that full nationalisation should include steel stockholders. There should be no steel redundancies and an international conference of steel workers to establish a worldwide strategy to fight closures.

A motion on nationalisation urged workers in British Leyland to resist "victimisation" and referred to the dismissal of Mr Derek Robinson, the former shop stewards' convenor at the Longbridge plant.

The motion said that to resist such attacks the car industry in the United Kingdom should be one integrated industry to safeguard jobs and working conditions.

"We recognise the massive burden of compensation payments to previous owners which have bedevilled previous nationalisation," it said. "We call for future compensation to be only on the basis of proven need."

Tests were also under way in Scotland to identify an apparently similar virus that has claimed the lives of 10 elderly patients in one ward at the Kingsseat mental illness hospital, in Newmarch, Aberdeenshire. The patients, seven of whom were in their 80s, died in the 10 days up to last Wednesday.

Officials at both hospitals said the outbreaks appeared to be under control.

Ronald Stewart, physician superintendent at Kingsseat, said one of the deaths was probably from an unrelated cause. But the other cases all appeared similar, with "something like a virus infection, possibly influenza".

Two or three other patients and one or two staff had also been infected but were recovering. Those who died were physically frail and were the kind of patient likely to succumb to such infections.

Mr Alan Sturrock, administrator at St Luke's Hospital, said that 26 of the 52 patients at the acute geriatric hospital had developed symptoms, but the remaining infected patients were responding well to treatment.

Between 15 and 20 of the staff have also been infected. "For the past week or two there has been some influenza in the town and there does seem to be a correlation between the two."

## Cigarette smokers are now outnumbered two to one

Non-smokers now outnumber cigarette smokers by almost two to one in Britain. But two thirds of all men are regular beer drinkers, drinking in public houses or at home, or both, at least once a week.

Two surveys by Mintel, the marketing intelligence journal, show that more people are giving up smoking, but beer drinking is growing steadily.

Last year Britons over the age of 15 drank a record 272.4 pints a head. That put the United Kingdom in eighth place in the international table.

The West Germans easily lead the table. Their average, based on figures including babies-in-arms, is 256 pints a year. On the same basis, British consumption drops to 213.6 pints a head.

Although the number of cigarettes smoked has declined slightly, the amount of tobacco consumed has leapt since 1977, because of "king size" brands.

The people of Britain spend as much on beer as they do on buying cars and almost as much

**Scheme to foil Dartmoor litter dumpers**

National park officials plan to foil people dumping litter on Dartmoor by doing away with rubbish bins. About 25 bins are being removed from the holiday spots at Shipley Bridge and Holme Moor.

"The idea is not as crazy as it sounds," a Devon County Council official said yesterday.

"We believe the experiment will show that if there are no bins, people will take their litter home instead of using bins which often overflow so that rubbish is scattered over a wide area."

If the plan is successful the benefits will include savings. Dartmoor National Park Authority paid £6,500 to the district councils for emptying bins last summer.

Park wardens removed more than 3,000 bags of litter and 60 tons of rubbish, ranging from refrigerators to bedsteads.

## Whitehall brief: Tories making greater use of service that has grown tenfold in 15 years

Union panel studies role of government economists

economists tend to knock down fancy schemes."

Ministerial suspicions were not lost on the economists' panel of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, the union which represents members of the Government Economic Service (GES). The panel will soon be sending its members a policy statement on "how the role and structure of the GES should develop in the present political climate".

The panel has a sharp and candid leadership in its chairman, Mr John Barber, a senior economic adviser in the Department of Transport. They emphasize that their use of the phrase "in the present political climate" is a reference to Civil Service manpower cuts that affect their members' promotion prospects and not to the economic ideology of the Cabinet.

Mr Barber admits that with the arrival of the Thatcher administration:

"There was a suspicion that we were all Keynesian free-traders. That was an illusion. There was a considerable degree of a lack of agreement in the GES.

In most cases they never came into contact with ministers. There was a feeling that we were being used as a vehicle to expand public expenditure."

The chief worry of the economists' panel is that the GES, a "bottom heavy" service with a large concentration of its members in their early 30s, will, for the first time in its 15-year history, find serious promotion blockages facing its "high fliers".

The panel is seeking a measure to combat this.

"You might," said Mr Barber, "expect the minister of transport to increase during an epidemic. But you could not blame the epidemic on the doctor."

## STAFF INCREASES %

DEPARTMENT	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Agriculture, Fisheries and	100	104	107	110	113	117
Customs and Excise	100	103	106	109	112	115
Defence	100	103	106	109	112	115
Environment and Science	100	103	106	109	112	115
Foreign Office	100	103	106	109	112	115
Home Office	100	103	106	109	112	115
Industry, Trade and Price	100	103	106	109	112	115
Justice and Protection	100	103	106	109	112	115
Postmaster General	100	103	106	109	112	115
Trade Training	100	103	106	109	112	115
Monopolies and Mergers	100	103	106	109	112	115
Transport Commission	100	103	106	109	112	115
Trade and Industry	100	103	106	109	112	115
Overseas Development	100	103	106	109	112	115
Royal Commissions	100	103	106	109	112	115
Scandinavian Office	100	103	106	109	112	115
Welsh Office	100	103	106	109	112	115

## In brief

## Man remains on arson charge

A man appeared in special court at Gwydir, yesterday, with setting fire to a Wales. David Davis of Camden Road, Sowerby, was remanded to appear at on April 16.

He is accused of breaking and entering at a day night.

Scottish Tech gets new leader

Mr Michael Ankrum Edinburgh, South appointed chairman Conservative Party by Mrs Thatcher. He had been man since 1975.

He succeeds Mr F. Under-Secretary Scottish Office, who chairman for the past Edward Taylor as vice-chairman as MP for South

## £250,000 h seized

Heron valued at £250,000 and 60lb in a suitcase taken Tehran airliner yesterday at Heathrow London. A man is appear in court this

The seizure adds a total of drug Heathrow and recent months most the way to South

## Zoo panda rare

China China, female panda, is good chance after her recent operation, a zoo yesterday.

## Couple drown

Mr John Sindall and his wife, also lived in a caravan on the island of Wester Isles, Scotland, yesterday when he was captured.

## Kintyre centre

Four teenage kids from Guy's Hospital will be the first at a holiday treat for kidney machine Bracklesham Bay, Sussex.

## Mill taken over

Neave's Mill, a on the Norfolk Broads taken over by Norfolk mills Trust at a rent from the Churnet.

## Statue stolen

Thames Valley night were trying bronze statue value stolen from the Dulborough home at Palace, Woodstock, Easter holiday.



Davina Johnson with Chocolate, a Shetland pony, taking part in the London Harness Horse Parade in Regent's Park yesterday.

## Amy Johnson's exploits to be recalled

From Ronald Kershaw

Hull

Fifty years ago this week Amy Johnson, aged 22, the daughter of a Hull fish merchant, was trying to complete negotiations to buy a second-hand aircraft.

With the help of her father and Lord Wakefield, the oil magnate, she completed the £600 purchase of a two-year-old Gipsy Moth from an air taxi company only a few days before she took off on the first stage of her solo flight to Australia.

Amy Johnson was the first woman aviator to make the flight, and her exploits provided millions of readers with an unforgettable adventure story with a real life theme.

Hull City Council will commemorate the flight with an Amy Johnson Festival from May 3 to 24. It will include an exhibition, Silvered Wings, at the city's Victoria Galleries, an exhibition, an air pageant, an "aviation Sunday" service and parade, the revival of Amy and a popular musical of the day with a real live band.

The British Women's Pilots Association, which funds an Amy Johnson Memorial Scholarship, an annual award to a woman pilot to help to develop her career, will make the 1980 award at Hull on May 3.

Amy Johnson's most memorable flight started on May 5, 1930, when she left Croydon almost in secret largely because she was half afraid of failure.

An agency reporter was present,

however, and *The Times* of that day carried a short report headed: "Woman to fly alone to Australia".

The next day *The Times* correspondent in Vienna recorded Miss Johnson's landing at Aspern airfield, outside Vienna, to effect arrangements to her machine.

The headline read: "Woman to fly to Australia, but on May 8 she was accorded an identity and 'Miss Johnson's flight to Australia' became a familiar headline. Details of Constantinople, Baghdad, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia and Ammanabu followed in quick succession.

A measure of the way Miss Johnson's flight caught the imagination of both press and public may be found in the fact that *The Times* alone carried no fewer than

## EUROPE

**Catholic Church at  
it of catastrophe,  
rebel prelate**

Nichols  
7  
Mgr Lefebvre, the  
prelate suspended  
for disobedience,  
sermon preached in  
church today that  
had brought the  
church to the point  
he.

The celebration of a  
service in Italy  
was suspended by Pope  
disobedience, he  
would never do  
against the church  
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He still  
reached the things  
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Rome to return to

**P**lona clashes reveal  
divisions in Navarre

Dabelius  
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member of the  
vincial parliament  
ato police custody  
vincial leader of  
Basque Nationalist  
jured by a rubber  
sue national day  
ns in Pamplona,  
reports published  
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Sunday's clashes  
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The province was  
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to London, Fraga Iribarne,  
ish Ulster).  
held by police,  
icio Olite, in the  
the Navarre Par-  
the Basque group

Amaur, The injured man,  
Séior Pello Irujo, is president  
of the executive committee of  
the Basque Nationalist Party  
(PNV) in Navarre and a member  
of the Euskadi Buru Batzar, the  
overall guiding council of  
the PNV.

All the Basque parties—as  
distinct from those centred in  
Madrid, such as Spain's ruling  
Centre Democratic Union  
(UCD) and the Spanish Social-  
ist Workers' Party (PSOE)—are  
in favour of the incorporation  
of Navarre into the newly  
autonomous Basque region.

In Vitoria, capital of the  
neighbouring province of  
Alava, a formal reception was  
cancelled at the headquarters of  
the Madrid appointed civil  
Governor after several hundred  
persons took over the building  
to protest against the pro-  
hibition of certain Basque  
national day activities which  
had been arranged to take

place in Pamplona.

**I**ndependent  
parties—such as  
the Basque Nationalist  
Party (PNV), the  
Basque Nationalist  
Party (Euzko Alderdi  
Jeltzalea) and the  
Basque Nationalist  
Party (EA)—have  
been unable to agree  
on a common line  
of action. They are  
now split into two  
main groups, one  
favouring the  
incorporation of  
Navarre into the  
newly autonomous  
Basque region and  
the other opposing  
it.

**trial and Non-secretarial  
ments also on page 20**

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J. V. M. S.

## ERSEAS

**Kampuchea to close refugee camp after wave of murder and robbery**

Neil Kelly  
K. April 7  
and is dispersing Kampuchean because rape, armed robbery and other crimes as a refugee

United Nations say the Kao-I-Dang will be unable to withstand monsoon flooding for no more than 30,000 people. There will be space for more should a new wave of Kampuchean sweep the border. As lawlessness in the region has also involved soldiers and local residents prompted the authorities to break up what has become the largest "Khmer in the world into several encampments in Thailand's eastern border region. Tales over trading in gold, weapons, ammunition, and other goods have frequent shootings in an unknown number of have died since the conflict last November. They have stolen 10 orphan children from Yang and arguments between men have caused deaths. The camp has three known areas where fighting has taken place and between Cambodians and Thai soldiers. Kao-I-Dang, eight miles from the border, has been described as "bourgeois Cambodia's last stand". It houses proportion of the survival of the country's middle classes. Continuing enterprise is everywhere—tailors and tailors' shops, barbers, shops, gold dealers, and selling food and drink, id pens. The refugees are traditional handicrafts

to sell among themselves and to visitors. At least 20,000 young people in the camp are attending classes of some sort.

Another group of 27,000 Kampuchean who were willing or reluctantly supporters of the Khmer Rouge Government are also being rehoused or dispersed from the Sa Kao camp, about 30 miles south-west of Kao-I-Dang. They complain they are victims of a terror campaign being waged by camp leaders who are former Khmer Rouge officers led by Colonel Phan Lim.

Because food distribution is in their hands, Colonel Lim and his men can control the economy. They can impose the same brutal discipline which disgraced the Khmer Rouge's four years of rule in Kampuchea.

Anyone stepping out of line is punished by being buried up to the neck for half a day or being exposed all day to the sun while tied to iron roofing.

Most of the complaints have been confirmed by international relief workers who have asked that authorities repeatedly to remove Colonel Lim from the camp. The colonel has also been accused of trying to force men and able-bodied women back across the border to fight the Vietnamese.

Money in Kampuchea: Government shops have reopened in west and central Kampuchea to trade in basic commodities following the reintroduction of money after an absence of almost five years, the Kampuchean SPK news agency reported today.

Money was abolished in Kampuchea after the Khmer Rouge takeover in April, 1975. The Vietnamese-backed Government in Phnom Penh, which ousted the Khmer Rouge 16 months ago, began issuing money last month.—Reuter.

**Indians go to test atoll**

Guam, April 7.—The Pacific atoll of Guam tomorrow gets its homeland which was won them more than 30 years ago to make way for the explosion of the hydrogen

return of the islanders will be marked by ceremony on Wednesday arranged by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

4,000 workers clad in clothing have worked 40 years to clean up the 40 islands and clear from 43 nuclear explosions. The programme cost £45m. People will find that one islands, which together cover a land mass of less than square miles have disappeared. The first hydrogen in October, 1952, vaporised.

Government of the Trust of the Pacific Islands, tered by the United will bring back 500 of islanders after removing the radioactive soil and filling it in a giant crater with cement.

It is believed, will be safe.

Bikini resettlement in failure in 1978 when cases of radioactivity were found and the islanders were to be evacuated for a time.—Reuter.

**Police killed by rebels**

April 7.—Two police officers beaten to death and I was seriously injured by rebels near Silliguri, Bengal, today, the Press of India reported.

A police official said a squad of rebels had attacked a Matkunda village after receiving a report of attacks by rebels. But the villagers, d by the failure to catch andis, turned on the rebels.

—Reuter.

**Philippines peace moves in foreign country**

April 7.—The separation National Liberation (MNL) and the Philippines Government have been secretly to prepare talks to settle the Muslim problem in the southern Philippines. President Marcos in a television interview today, said he had sent representatives to meet MNL in a foreign country, he did not identify. He has led the seven-year revolt. He has sat down with of the representatives sent here. Mr Marcos in the interview recorded today, 240 miles north of Manila.

**'Dust bowl' threat in Australian drought**

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, April 7

Australia appears to be facing a crippling drought. More than 650,000 square miles of land has already been declared drought-stricken and farmers expect the coming dry winter months to worsen the situation.

According to one report the southern half of Australia is in danger of becoming a giant dust bowl within the next month. The northern half of the outback also needs rain urgently. Some towns in inland New South Wales are already short of water.

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**Communist ministers in Delhi for Afghan talks**

Delhi, April 7.—Señor Isidoro Malmierca-Poilo, the Cuban Foreign Minister, arrived in Delhi today from talks in Kabul to discuss ways to defuse the Afghan crisis with the Indian Government.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, also flew to Delhi for an official visit expected to focus in part on the situation in Afghanistan. He was being followed later in the day by Mr Nikolai Firyubin, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, who is on his way back to Moscow after discussing the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan with Nepalese and Burmese leaders.

Señor Malmierca, who had talks yesterday with President Karim of Afghanistan, told reporters he had been sent to India by President Castro in his capacity as chairman of the non-aligned movement. Dr Castro offered last month to mediate between Kabul and Pakistan, which Kabul has accused of aiding Afghan guerrillas.

Señor Malmierca said he had not brought any specific proposal from Dr Castro, but hoped his talks would help to find a political and peaceful solution to the situation in south Asia.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, while critical of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, has been pressing for a political and diplomatic solution.

Afghan call-up: Tass reports that Kabul has announced a "voluntary call-up" of school leavers, who will serve for six months, and then have the right to join the reserve. The Ministry of Defence announcement also provided for NCOs who had already served two years to rejoin the Army.

The measures appeared designed to strengthen the office corps of the Afghan Army, which has shrunk through desertions to about 40,000.—Reuter.

Town taken: After fierce fighting with Soviet and Afghan Army troops, guerrillas took the town of Kama, a Muslim group announced today. Kama is five miles from Jalalabad. Guerrillas claimed they have liberated the town for the second time within a fortnight.—Agence France Presse.

**Chad factions sign fifth ceasefire of civil war**

Paris, April 7.—Leaders of the rival factions in the Chad civil war signed a ceasefire today due to take effect tomorrow thus ending 17 consecutive days of savage fighting.

Supporters of President Goukouni Oueddeï and those of Mr Hissene Habré, the Defence Minister, have been fighting each other for control of Ndjamena, the capital, since March 22.

Four other ceasefires have been announced during the course of the latest fighting, but none of them was respected.

The latest agreement is to go into effect at noon local time. President Gnassingbe Eyadéma of Togo, who arrived on a mediation mission on Saturday, has been asked to seek a neutral African force to police the ceasefire.

President Goukouni's Government of National Union was formed last August under an agreement signed by all 11 of Chad's political and military factions.

Libyan statement: A Libyan Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tripoli radio stated that Libya could not stand by and watch while an international plot threatened the people of Chad.

The statement, monitored in Paris, said: "Any attempt to keep the states participating in the Lagos Conference (Libya, Sudan, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria) out of a settlement of the conflict, is in fact aimed only at backing the rebellion." —AP, UPI and Agence France Presse.

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A reprise April 14 with Rita  
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An hour of magic and musical jazz  
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## THEATRES

5. C. S. 10.30. 7.30.

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## BEECHAM

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## FOLLY THE PARTY

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## IN THE VAULT

## SUNDAY SPECIAL FOR HUMPHREY

## J. 5. 11.30. 12.30. 1.30. 2.30.

## IT'S A FOOL

## A MUSICAL PURSUING

## African Musical

## YEAR

Peter 8.30. Sat. 10.30. Sun. 10.30.

## TOM'S DIRTY LINEN

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## IN THE VAULT

David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, finds the faint gleam of a silver lining in the great storm over the EEC budget

# Are we heading again for a classic Community compromise

If one is looking for silver linings, admittedly rather hard to come by these days, it is possible to detect at least a faint gleam in the great storm over the EEC budget. It consists in the general sense that things cannot go on as they are in the Community and, therefore, that changes (quite apart from the budget itself) need to be considered as a matter of urgency. The question is: What is the Community for? and then is it worth it?

The row over Britain's budget contribution is presumably going to be settled, and settled fairly rapidly. All the signs are there. The French have admitted, at long last, that there is a "problem", which must be resolved. The Germans, as Chancellor Schmidt made clear during his recent visit to Chequers, see the need for working out a package acceptable to everybody.

The Brussels Commission has drawn up a plan which would enable the budget payments to be regulated in a more equitable way, so far as Britain is concerned, within the rules of the Community.

And Mrs Thatcher has very noticeably drawn back from the brink. Instead of insisting on a "broad balance" for us, she now speaks of "a fair deal" for everyone.

Such a series of moves, in combination, represent the classic formula for a Community compromise, as has been seen many times over the years. Indeed, camp followers in Brussels can already point to the kind of deal which will emerge, no doubt in the course of an all-night session, in the weeks to come, i.e. British net payment of less than half what was originally demanded, plus a good deal of encouraging if

impenetrable provisions covering the budget's future operation.

But that in itself will not guarantee that the Community recovers its morale. The recent Königswinter conference, which brings together academics, diplomats and politicians from Britain and West Germany, demonstrated the deep unease and concern felt in both countries about the Community and its future.

On the British side, as Professor Ralf Dahrendorf pointed out, the danger is that even the pro-Europeans are now so despondent, or so on the defensive, that they find it difficult (before an equitable budget settlement) to stand up for British membership. Mrs Thatcher, told Herr Schmidt "Britain needs the Community, and the Community needs Britain", adding: "We hope you like it. We do."

Actually, two timescales are operating in the row over the Community budget. The first, relating to Britain's excessive payments, is likely to be resolved in, say, three months. The second, which is only just coming to be recognized as even more important, is the stage at which the "own resources" system runs up against the ceiling set for Community revenue of 1 per cent of VAT. At that point there will not be enough money in the kitty to meet existing needs in running the farm policy, so something will have to be done.

This stage will be reached around 1981 or 1982 at latest. From the point of view of timing, it broadly coincides with enlargement of the Community, as the Prime Minister and her colleagues are always saying they want to do? Certainly a policy of protesting about everything and doing nothing construct-

The silver lining in the current dispute is the opportunity all this affords for putting the Community on a better footing, for looking at its true purpose as a regional group, and trying to rationalize its operations to meet it. Cynics will reply that nothing will be done, and that the Community will simply stagger on. But Professor Dahrendorf warned that it is no use thinking that a policy of business as usual will serve; there might not be a European Community to speak of in a very short time, the way things are going.

Is this a chance for the British Government in particular to try to make a creative contribution to the Community, as the Prime Minister and her colleagues are always saying they want to do? Certainly a policy of protesting about everything and doing nothing construct-

ive to remedy it, which might be termed "negotiation à la Salkin", would be disastrous.

Fortunately Mr Peter Walker, as Minister of Agriculture, is aware of the need to reform the Common Agricultural Policy, as opposed to merely blocking it. Neither Sir Ian nor Mr Gorbachew will be prepared to go above the 10 per cent VAT contribution, which imposes a need to find other ways (perhaps by national subsidies) of dealing with farm incomes. This might relieve the pressure on agricultural expenditure.

Mr David Howell, as Secretary of State for Energy, also has an opportunity to take a lead in working out a common energy policy, and is not short of ideas. More fundamentally, when the new member states come in, the balance of the Community will be changed in a basic way. The present over-cumbersome institutions need to be adapted or the

Community may simply disappear. Lord Carrington has had most of his time since Foreign Secretary on the continent as soon as the conference was over, he became involved in the Afghan crisis. He now hopes to devote attention to our neighbours who after all represent nearest allies and most area for foreign policy. His influence has already been in the budget dispute, and to keep the issue from getting out of hand, as it very nearly did.

Out of the discussion, Königswinter conference paradox, which was expressed in French, "Il faut continuer pour tout changer". The budget is only a start.

## What man is doing to the climate

The wobbles in our weather from season to season and year to year may be the last resort of polite conversation. But few believe that they could add up to a change in climate itself.

Recently an interdepartmental group of officials under Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the Central Policy Review Staff, has been looking into the prospects for climatic change. The

short article on their report in The Times of February 12 was tantalizingly but aptly titled: "The climate will be as before—official". It is worth asking first whether the climate really will be as before, and secondly whether the study group's recommendations are nearly enough.

The thesis of the study group's report can be briefly stated. First, Meteorological Office scientists see no reason to conclude from the historical record that especially large changes are likely in the next few decades. On the other hand slow changes in climate from natural causes must be expected to occur as in the past. Secondly, changes in global climate from man-made causes, in particular emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from burning of fossil fuels and destruction of forests, may become increasingly important in the future.

If, as studies suggest, the concentration of carbon dioxide were to double by the middle of the next century, there could be a rise in global temperature of 1.2°C on average, with substantially greater warming in high latitudes. The

study group then describes the possible effects of such a rise on the world economy, and—in an annex—on Britain as seen through the eyes of Whitehall. The group believes that changes in our climate would create no greater problems than those we already face in years of extreme weather.

Unfortunately the group makes no analysis of the scope and time scale of natural climatic change (from the all too recent end of the last ice age, the warming of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the little ice age of the seventeenth century, and the trends so far this century) and gives no account of current international debate on the subject (as seen, for example at the World Climate Conference at Geneva in February, 1979). The group may be right in thinking that no big natural changes are likely soon, but the history and arguments need to be stated and assessed.

The study group's account of the carbon dioxide problem is equally exiguous. The science

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The study group's account of the carbon dioxide problem is equally exiguous. The science

Crisp

Bernard Levin

## Struck by enlightenment in Poona



Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh: a sprinkling of jokes.

In book form and on cassette, like the four stipulations which each *sanyasi* or initiate is asked to accept (the donning of an orange garment, the wearing of the *mala*, a string of 108 beads from which Rajneesh's portrait is suspended in a locker), the adoption of a new name, and the daily practice of meditation, not to mention his triumphant stage-managed entrance for the discourses themselves—all these trimmings must be accepted and digested, by anyone wanting to mind the Roman yoke; two of Rajneesh's Praetorian Guard stand in the path that leads to the auditorium, and as the long queue shuffles forward they sniff each discourse-goer as he or she passes between them.

And they can be regarded in two ways: either as irrelevances—distracting, trivial or suspect according to taste—or as a minor but subtly essential part of the mystery itself, designed to shake his hearers loose from preconceptions and make them more open to what they are to hear and experience; a close parallel, in fact, to the "meaningless" riddles of Zen, which also irritate those who miss their point. For my part I have no doubt at all that, with one exception, which I shall discuss, the trimmings should be regarded in the modern world.

She possesses a better vision of the future and more understanding of the present. She is flexible, open, vulnerable, ready to receive anything new, and ready to understand anything that is happening in the modern world.

Believe; but she is also a criminal and a tyrant. The reason for Rajneesh's praise of Rajneesh is that Rajneesh is not quite so innocent or salutary, which brings me to the exception. As those of my readers who have followed my accounts of Mrs Gandhi's subversion of Indian democracy may readily suppose, I found a substantial bone in my throat at this statement of Rajneesh's on her:

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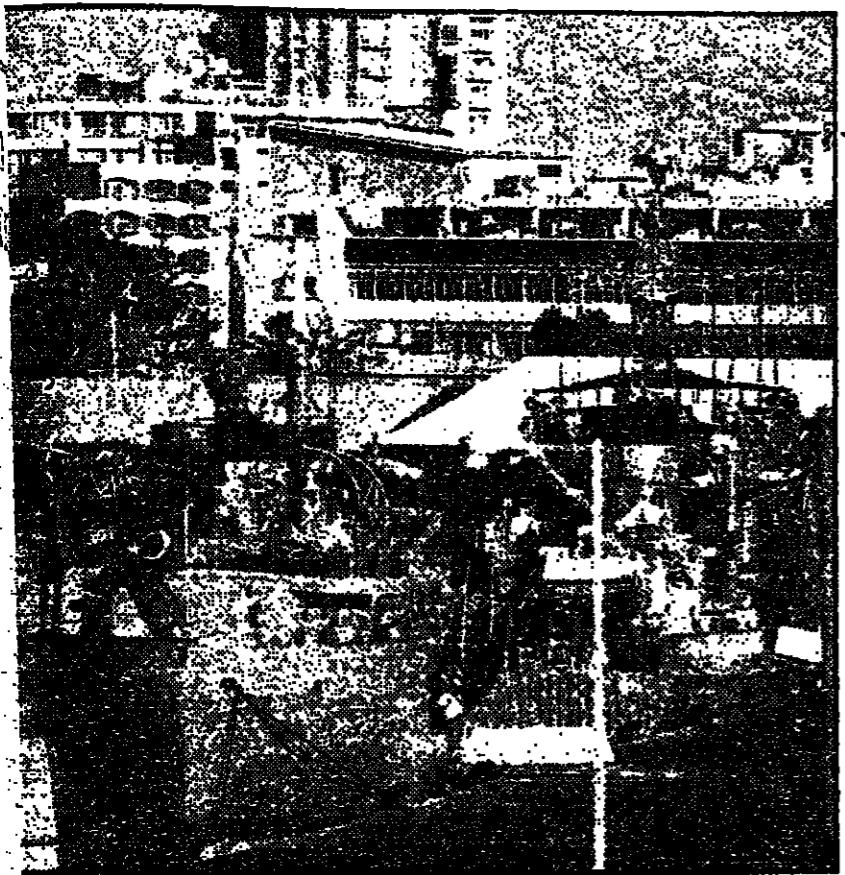
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She possesses a better vision

# Cyprus



Since the Turkish invasion in 1974 Greek and Turkish Cypriots have lived in two completely separate entities. Last week Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, reported that the latest efforts to resume the intercommunal talks had broken down.

Pressures to reach a settlement are steadily building up. The Turkish Cypriots slither further towards bankruptcy, while the remarkable recovery of the Greek Cypriots has been checked. The Common Market Commission is reluctant to reach a final agreement on the island's associate membership without the knowledge that it would benefit both communities. The Turkish Cypriots insist that dividing the island is their only guarantee of security and have threatened a unilateral declaration of independence, while many Greek-Cypriot refugees would just like to return to the homes they abandoned in the north.

Turkish warships in the deep-water port of Famagusta, through which nearly all Turkish-Cypriot exports and imports must pass.

Could Famagusta ultimately provide the key to a settlement between the divided communities? Geoffrey Weston explains its importance to Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots

## Ghost town main bargaining factor between peoples

**I**s the only deep-water port of northern Cyprus important contribution to the Cyprus economy. There are more than 12,000 tourist beds in Varosha, compared with 1,500 in the Turkish-controlled town hall were strafed by Turkish bombers and the town occupied by Turkish troops. Hotels and homes were extensively looted and damaged, although Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot riot leader, defended these events as controlled confis-

which spreads English neighbour to leave cation. The events of 1974 resulted in dramatic changes. Mr Prodromos Papavassiliou, the Greek-Cypriot mayor, a shipper and travel agent, was advised by an agent, who was his home when news of the Turkish advance was known, of perhaps three-quarters of his house, got into his car off with barbed wire and his shirt-sleeves and drove guarded by soldiers. It can be seen from the terrace of his wife to Limassol, now the modern hotel where he has a branch race of the old Constantia ist resort on the beach, the most northerly resort on the coast after the trouble had died down. That was almost six years ago and he has not been able to return. For almost six years all the tourist areas are owned by him. The story is probably managed by him.

Greek Cypriots made an important contribution to the Cyprus economy. There are more than 12,000 tourist beds in Varosha, compared with 1,500 in the Turkish-controlled town hall were strafed by Turkish bombers and the town occupied by Turkish troops. Hotels and homes were extensively looted and damaged, although Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot riot leader, defended these events as controlled confis-

one of the main points of contention in the constitution, which stipulated separate municipalities and mayors for each of the island's five main towns. The Greek Cypriots refused to accept this arrangement in favour of the Turkish Cypriots. In July 1978 Mr Denktash offered to allow 35,000 Greek Cypriots to return to Varosha under the condition that the Cyprus Government accepted Turkish-Cypriot control of the area and agreed to the principle of a bicultural state.

Although the Denktash regime is determined to retain intact nearly all the land it controls at present, Varosha is the one important area where it is willing to negotiate on a boundary from the outset and, according to Turkish Cypriots, refused to allow them the benefit of local taxes. At present the local economy depends on the port, which employs 500, including 300 dockers, and has been run as a cooperative since 1977. High rents have been placed on the benefits of the free port zone opened last year, when it generated an income of £7m. Turkish firms have also light industry, such as packing houses (essential for exports of citrus fruit, carrots and potatoes), metalwork and plastics.

Mr Bora Arun, the present Turkish-Cypriot mayor, is apprehensive about a prospective settlement. He would not like to see a divided community, but wonders how the town would be administered and policed. For him and many other compatriots, a mixed police force under a Greek Cypriot Government offers no security.

He claims that before the Turkish invasion, his municipality was deprived of all rights concerning planning, electricity, water, roads and similar sectors. In 1963, when the Turkish Cypriots withdrew into enclaves, he had to abandon his house outside the walls to take up residence in the old town. At the same time, Turkish-Cypriot civil servants, including the town's chief medical officer, he says were forced to leave their jobs.

Last year's plan put forward by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, based on a joint British-American-Canadian plan, included a proposal for resettlement of Varosha by its former inhabitants under United Nations supervision, with one liaison officer for each side. The area immediately south of the old city, but was planned to take account of the Turkish-Cypriot need for security in the old town and harbour.

An important proviso was that those who chose to return should not face any danger of being forced to leave again. About 20,000 of Varosha's refugees are now in Limassol and a similar number are in Larnaca, with most of the remainder in Nicosia. The proposals

## Higher priority needed for solving crisis

"Realizing that they will never be a world power, the Cypriots have decided to settle for being a world nuisance." That remark of the humourist George Mikes sums up well the attitude of the rest of the world to the Cyprus problem.

The attitude of most Cypriots is more or less the exact opposite: they tend to feel that if only the world had left them alone they would have been able to settle their problems without too much difficulty. Both Greek and Turkish Cypriots can say it but—and this is the difference—they say it at different times and in different contexts. The Greek Cypriots, being the majority, feel that the people of the island should have been allowed to decide its destiny by majority vote. Had that been done in 1960 there is little doubt that instead of becoming independent Cyprus would have become part of Greece. Enosis (union), not independence, had been the goal of the Greek-Cypriot struggle against British rule.

Greek Cypriots blame the Greeks for inciting inter-communal strife within Cyprus, and encouraging Turkey to interfere in its affairs, with the result that they had to accept independence as a second-best solution, and with a constitution which they considered unworkable. They blame the Greek military dictatorship for its botched attempt to overthrow President Makarios and bring about enosis by force in 1974, which in turn triggered the Turkish intervention. Above all they blame Turkey for occupying the north of the island, driving out almost all its Greek inhabitants and setting up what they see as a puppet Turkish-Cypriot state. And many of them see behind this a dark Nato conspiracy to partition Cyprus and put an end to its non-aligned status.

Against this Turkish Cypriots would argue that the proposal for enosis itself was the greatest of all threats to Cypriot sovereignty, since it implied the denial of that sovereignty and the total subjection of the island to a larger power, Greece. They

would argue that they themselves were the only true defenders of Cyprus's independence, and that Turkey's intervention was undertaken to assist them in defending that independence against the enosis pretensions of the Greeks.

Now that the Turkish Army is there to protect them they argue, it is possible for them to negotiate with the Greeks on equal terms, without being overawed by their superior numbers. In these circumstances it should be possible for the two communities to reach a settlement without further outside interference. At most, what is needed is an understanding between Greece and Turkey to provide the framework within which the two communities should negotiate.

But the Greeks, unable to accept the equality thus established, keep turning to the outside world—the Commonwealth, the non-aligned movement, the United Nations, Europe, the Greek lobby in the United States—in vain attempts to force Turkey to give way. Such outside interference, according to the Turkish argument, serves only to put off the serious business of negotiation.

What the Greeks are not willing to accept is first, the size of the present Turkish-occupied zone, which is much larger than the proportion of Turks in the population; and secondly, in the last resort more important, the partition of the island into two completely separate entities, which is the state of affairs at present. Their objection to the proposals put forward by the Turkish side two years ago was that they appeared to perpetuate this state of affairs under a purely cosmetic federal superstructure.

They insist that there must be freedom of movement with proper safeguards for security, between the two regions, and a unified federal government with effective powers. But it is doubtful whether the prolongation of the deadlock can improve the chances of achieving a solution of this type. For the longer the two communities live in complete isolation from each other the more they become separate societies, each with its own de facto state, and the harder a genuine federation will be to achieve.

Against this Turkish Cypriots would argue that the status quo is the status quo. The Greeks are prospering materially. They have shown all their traditional qualities of enterprise and initiative, not only in rehousing the refugees (whose numbers they put as high as 200,000) but also in finding work for

of day-to-day contact continued in most parts of the island. But since 1974 there is a sealed border, on each side of which a generation is growing up in complete ignorance of the culture on the other side. It cannot be in the Greek-Cypriot interest for that to continue.

The situation of the Turkish Cypriots is the mirror image of that of the Greeks. They have achieved their primary political aim, so far as security from Greek domination by setting up a homogeneous Turkish-Cypriot community under the protection of Turkish mainland troops. But in material terms they face great difficulties. And Turkey, crippled by economic problems of its own, is hardly well placed to help them. They themselves attribute their economic difficulties in large measure to their isolation, complaining that they are excluded from the international community by the latter's recognition of the Greek-Cypriot Government as legitimate government of the republic as a whole, and by that government's imposition of a legal blockade on their ports and resources.

Their leader, Mr Rauf Denktash, president of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Kibris, frequently threatens to try to break this encirclement by asserting full international sovereignty. But it is difficult to see how this would change matters in practice, since such sovereignty would be recognized only by the handful of Muslim states (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia) who vote with Turkey on the issue at the United Nations.

Only a settlement with the Greeks can end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots in practice.

Such a settlement is also very necessary for Nato. For although Cyprus itself is non-aligned (and everyone wants to keep it so) the conflict there poisons the atmosphere between Turkey and Greece, preventing effective cooperation in an area where Nato particularly needs it. At present, one cannot say that a solution of the Cyprus conflict is in sight. But the search for one should be given higher priority by Western governments than it is.

Edward Mortimer

## Where in the world could you swim and ski on the same day?

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The British have been buying less Cyprus wine in recent years

## Wide variety from rich grape harvest

When a delegation from the European Economic Community visits Cyprus later this month, after recent discussions on the island's move to join the Community's Customs' Union, they will hear a strong case presented by the wine producers.

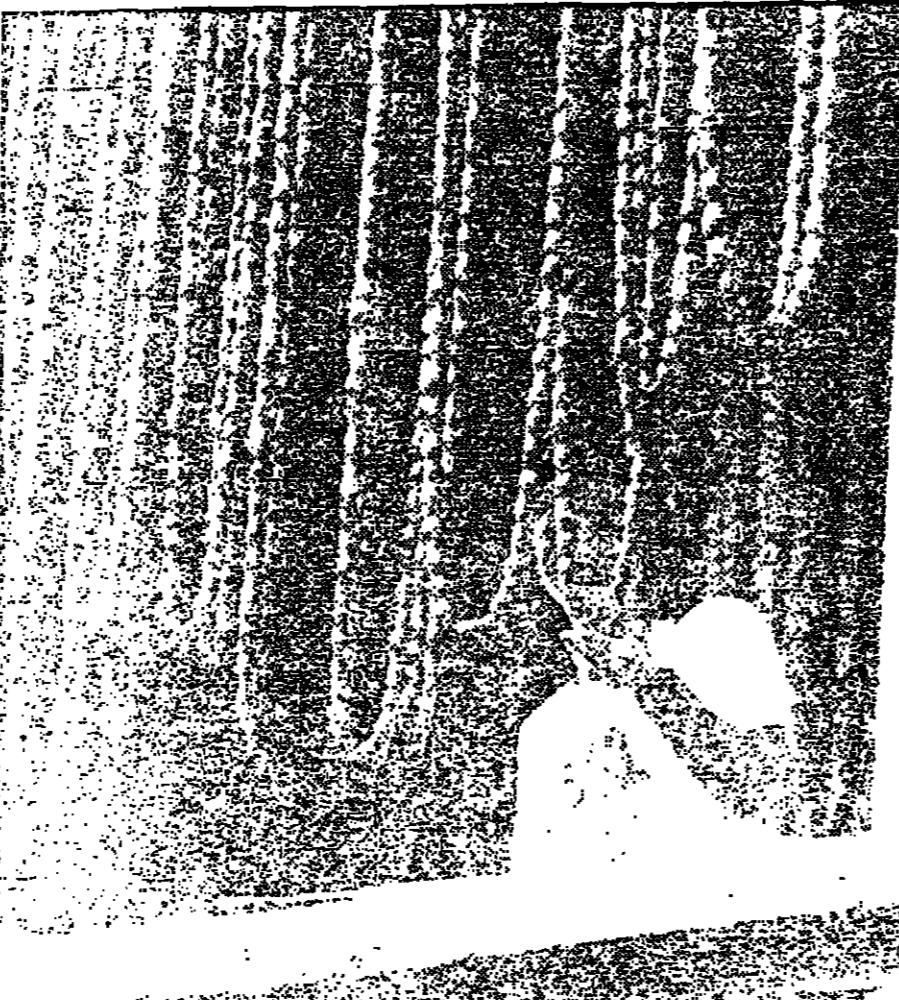
Since Britain, their main export market, joined the EEC, the Cypriots have seen their sales to Britain fall from the 1974 record total of more than seven million gallons (enough to fill 42 million bottles), representing 90 per cent of their exports, to below four million gallons in 1978.

The decline was almost halved last year, when Britain fell by less than 200,000 gallons below the 1978 total, and showed a slight increase in value. Commenting recently on this, Ken, one of the leading exporters, which put the case for the wine industry at the recent talks, said: "We have had to make some让步 to the effects of inadequate concessions by the EEC on rates of duty levied on our sherries. This made possible a large increase in sales of Spanish sherries to Britain."

The end of Commonwealth preference formerly enjoyed by Cyprus narrowed the price difference between the two countries' products, with the cheapest Spanish hampers not much dearer, while the low-strength wines of Manilla were sometimes a few pence cheaper.

Cypriot producers, and their British shippers, consider that this may change when price rises in Spain eventually pass on to customers abroad. Virtually accounts for about a fifth of the total agricultural output of Cyprus, where vineyards are planted on 100,000 acres of land, from the dramatically beautiful high slopes of the Troodos mountains, to the coastal areas near Limassol and Paphos, represent 5 per cent of all cultivated land, and contribute to about a third of the agricultural products.

Many millions of pounds have been invested in the industry, whose vineyards are installed with the most modern equipment and admirably maintained. Fifteen years ago the Wine Products Commission was set



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New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## SADAT IN WASHINGTON

Sadat is in Washington on a number of things he knows about. He knows the sympathies of the rations are more with Mr Begin, who is April 15. He knows that Carter cannot afford Camp David agreement after 1978 run into the knows that the United States let him down risking the collapse of its last policy, for only if it is as the architect of peace and the true of the interests of the ns is there any chance other Arab countries up their opposition to David agreement. And it happens relations the United States and world will remain insecure.

In with all this in his e cannot be wholly about the outcome of separate visits which he begins are undertaking. Carter is limited in the pressure he can bring in Israel. This is not use of the election when he needs the financial contributions of American Jews, but also even if it were possible a settlement on Israel to be a secure or last resort if it lacked support within Israel deal with the realities politics.

## ES FOR THE DALAI LAMA'S

may the Dalai Lama leave to Tibet from his exile in India? The reaches, it seems, with that is made from the side and from the own entourage. The at the end of last the decision by the to send a second from among his followers to inquire into in Tibet for his turn there. In Peking of the foreign is welcomed this pro-year a delegation led by Lama's elder brother months in Tibet. Some from the Chinese a mark of the curity in Peking to right during the cultural-Tibet did not escape and may still same divisions as Chinese. But over and rude political warfare then a decided swing Jidu away from the of China's minority a more chauvinist the cultural revolution followed on Tibet's d status as an autonomous in 1965 that Tibet's could in other ways be considered. From that is to say in 1951, was brought to accept to China on terms Tibetan delegation in ere has always been standable ambivalence ese policy towards of a territory that simply be classed as a people.

The Chinese have made the recovery on, its loss to Chinese part of the aim of national unity. The

## OF-WAR OVER TOBACCO

has had to be stopped negotiations between the industry and the Department of Health over cigarette tax. The voluntary agreement governs tobacco in Britain expired at the end of March, but the still drags on. At the talks, ministers seemed to see new adopted, but the others are apparently a steady resistance. tend that advertising affects the relative sales of brands rather than volume of smoking, recently published support this. But while sales may not fluctuate with the rise and fall of expenditure, it is believed that the profit of cigarette advertising is not reinforce the that smoking itself is

## of ACAS

to the article written Felton on March 31 on of the role of ACAS. y independent unions half million managing professional employees strong arguments to the for the retention and engineering of the recognition contained in the Protection Act 1975. After the repeal contained payment Bill at present at the House of Commons, has also taken a similar perhaps to different machinery is established unions to use an where an employer receives recognition to a union the confidence of a

bear on Israel. They want to move fast in order to stop Mr Begin's settlement policy. This approach is not necessarily incompatible with support for Camp David and President Carter but it could make the negotiations even more difficult to manage than they are at present. The better advice to the Arab states probably comes from those who argue that if President Carter is reelected he will be in a much stronger position than he is now to press for a settlement favourable to the Palestinians. Meanwhile the best hope for the Washington talks cannot be much more than they will provide signs of movement sufficient to keep the Camp David agreement in being. None of the parties to the agreement, including the President of the United States, is at the moment strong enough to break through the deadlock, for it is only now that the agreement is coming up against its own unresolved ambiguities. The first stages were relatively easy in comparison because they involved problems such as the Sinai peninsula and the modalities of diplomatic relations which did not touch issues regarded as vital by either side, and which were under the control of them both. Over the Palestinian question they are negotiating without a direct mandate from those directly affected, and without full power on their own to enforce an agreement. It is their weakness as much as anything else that makes agreement so difficult.

In the long term, time is against Israel if only because of the western world's dependence on Arab oil but in the short term there is no guarantee that delays will necessarily favour President Sadat. Arab countries which rejected the Camp David agreement are not eager to rescue it, and some now pin their hopes on the United Nations as a better instrument for bringing pressure

## RETURN

autonomous regions. Both of

these are areas of economic growth and consequent settlement by Chinese. In Sinkiang the (Han) Chinese population will probably pass the Muslim Uighurs before this decade ends. In Inner Mongolia Chinese settlement exceeded the Mongol population even before 1949. It would seem that no such settlement has been pursued in Tibet except in small numbers over a short period. Neither economic growth nor climatic conditions—quite apart from Chinese feelings about Tibet's historical identity—is ever likely to encourage it.

Mr Deng's probable flexibility in the matter is certainly matched by the Dalai Lama's. Exile has made him a willing modernizer. He has talked of marrying some elements of Marxism to his Mahayana Buddhist beliefs. Among younger members of his following in India there are some who have formed a communist party as a way of asserting Tibetan rights in Peking at the end of 1978.

Since then the exchanges have shown a degree of hope on both sides. The Dalai Lama has acknowledged the change of Chinese policy but wants to reassure himself that the Tibetan population is content. The fact that the Chinese authorities allowed foreign correspondents to visit Lhasa last year indicates their own belief that circumstances are happier. Tibetan visitors' reports are less confident. The truth may be that the degree of autonomy allowed to the Tibetans in 1965 still falls far short of their wishes.

This could and should be changed so long as Tibet's case is acknowledged in Peking to be in a different class from the Inner Mongolian or Sinkiang

a direct and probably greater influence on smoking. Whether or not advertising affects the volume of consumption, price certainly does, and a large increase in excise duty is the surest way of discouraging the practice. But the increase in duty in last month's budget—the first for three years—only made up for the effects of inflation over a single year. The reason for this timidity is plain: cigarette prices are reflected in the Retail Price Index, and the Government was anxious to avoid last year's mistake, when by its own congestion! Sir Horace will never achieve his "coherent road and traffic strategy."

**Hostels and the homeless**

From Mr Patrick Wilson and others Sir, With regard to the recent fires at London hostels for the homeless, we probation officers working in Uxbridge would like to endorse the views expressed in these columns by the Bishop of Stepney and the Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, as well as those of the hospital social workers, March 24. The voluntary organizations providing accommodation for the homeless and destitute are a very valuable resource and are constantly stretched to their limits.

This would mean an important role for the ACAS staff and Executives, and consider that the Secretary of State should appoint a full-time Executive Officer to control this activity, as is the case in the Health and Safety at Work and Manpower Services Commission.

The function of the Chairman and the Council of ACAS would be less onerous, and therefore a part-time Chairman could fulfil this work quite adequately. In addition, numbers on the ACAS Council could be reduced which would create some saving in public expenditure.

Yours faithfully,  
WILFRED ASPINALL,  
Association House,  
17 John's Mews,  
London WC1  
March 31

qualification that either the union or the employer have the right to appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal within a certain period of the decision of the Central Arbitration Committee.

This would mean an important role for the ACAS staff and Executives, and consider that the Secretary of State should appoint a full-time Executive Officer to control this activity, as is the case in the Health and Safety at Work and Manpower Services Commission.

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Yours faithfully,  
WILFRED ASPINALL,  
Association House,  
17 John's Mews,  
London WC1  
March 31

## Role of race relations commission

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality Sir, May I comment on your story (April 5) about the membership of the Commission for Racial Equality and its relationship with the Government?

The Home Secretary, I understand, will shortly announce the appointment of new Commissioners in place of those not being re-appointed. I hope and expect that the newcomers will include an equivalent number of blacks and Asians and will be no less committed to racial justice than my five retiring colleagues, to whose work I pay a warm tribute. I also hope that any newcomer invited will not hesitate to accept appointment. Meanwhile much of the reaction to the impending changes seems premature.

There is not a "power struggle" between the Commission and the Home Office. There is an important legal disagreement whether the Commission's power of formal investigation is wide enough to allow an investigation of immigration control procedures which should soon be resolved through an interpretation of the law in High Court proceedings. When we have been critical of the Government (Conservative or Labour), this has been the view of all Commissioners, not just the retiring five.

The Commission, being an independent statutory body, will continue to say to the Government, as we said to the previous government, that more positive action must be taken to deal with the most pressing problems in race relations, such as eliminating discrimination and disadvantage, tackling urban deprivation and improving relations between the police and the black communities. Many others are involved, including the Commission itself and local community relations councils, but the first essential is strong political leadership, with the Government putting into practice their commitment to promoting equality of opportunity.

A united national effort to improve race relations is required. It is all the more urgent after Bristol, whose lessons my colleagues and I will wish to discuss with Home Office Ministers as soon as possible.

Our job (Commissioners and staff) is not easy. We are accustomed to misrepresentation, sneering and sniping, but we also receive growing encouragement and support from people of all races, colours and political persuasions, who understand the national importance of

the work which Parliament has given us to do. We shall carry on that work to the utmost of our ability.

Yours truly,  
DAVID LANE,  
Elliott House,  
10-12 Allington Street, SW1

## Challenge of Bristol'

From Professor Lord Vaisey

Sir, Mr Emery is so well-informed and moderate a writer that his article on "The shock and challenge of Bristol" is alarming because it suggests a lack of realism in some government circles that is so wet. It is positively appalling.

The looking and attacking the police in Bristol are of course distressing, but as Midge Doctor pointed out in her brilliant analysis of similar events in New York during the power failure, to proceed from them to a direct attribution to social problems, however grave, is to ignore the vast majority of people, black and white with similar handicaps who do not feel obliged to burn police cars or loot banks. No simple explanation of urban violence has yet been given and no simple remedy exists. However much "energy" governments have shown, few answers have been found.

If pouring more public money into an area where violence breaks out could help, the answer would be easy. But we have only to look at Northern Ireland to see that the proposition is false. Northern Ireland is the most socialized economy outside the Soviet orbit.

Most alarming, however, is the idea that the Prime Minister "however obstinate and belligerent with determination she might now seem" will change her economic policies. Is it to be supposed that were an easier course open, a successful and strong-minded Prime Minister would not have chosen it?

If full employment, stable prices, fast growth and rising public expenditure could be got by wishing, we should now be in bliss.

What rational alternative course is there? An incomes policy, but how enforced and at what cost? A stable economy; is that likely to work?

Mr Mrs Thatcher's colleagues really believe that there is a serious alternative economic strategy they really ought to let him and us, know quickly. It is hardly a time to hide their lights under bushes.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN VAZEY,  
House of Lords.

## Transport in London

From Mr Stephen Plowden and Mr Michael Sherlock

Sir, Your correspondents, Mr Cyril Townsend MP and Mr Peter Bottomley MP (March 21) and Mr Jack Brown (April 1), point out that London's economy is dependent on the efficient movement of freight. We agree with them; and that is one of the reasons why, instead of more expensive, destructive and usually counter-productive road building, we want to see the existing roads properly managed and people encouraged to use public transport.

This, it appears to us, is the only practical way to avoid traffic congestion, improve freight distribution and halt the erosion of our environment.

The Chairman of London Transport, Mr Bennett, is right to draw attention (March 13) to the different attitudes to public transport that prevails in London and Paris. Indeed the contrast is not only between these two cities, but between Britain and Europe generally. While we have allowed local transport to decline, many foreign cities have been expanding, improving and subsidizing their services.

Part of the responsibility for the British attitude lies with the Department of Transport which has apparently forgotten the economic as opposed to social reasons for maintaining public transport. At the same time it has failed to press for legislation which would permit local authorities to implement effective forms of traffic restraint so that they could make better use of their existing roads.

Mr Bennett's letter of February 22, shows that a lack of enlightenment is not confined to the Department. Years after restraint has been generally accepted as a necessary and positive aspect of transport policy, he refers to it as coercive and inimical to personal freedom. He might as well make the same complaint about the other rules of the road: driving on the left, stopping at traffic lights, observing speed limits. Without such rules there would be chaos. Without rules of wider scope (to control traffic in an efficient way rather than by its own congestion) Sir Horace will never achieve his "coherent road and traffic strategy."

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN PLOWDEN,  
HARLEY SHERLOCK,  
London Amenity and Transport  
Association, 13 Alwyne Place, N1

nor his "planned balance between private and public transport". Neither will he succeed in keeping subsidies within reasonable bounds, unless he is prepared to allow the bus service to collapse completely.

Finally, however, we must sympathize with your correspondents who point to London Transport's own failings. Many of these concern matters which are well within its powers to put right. Its performance lags behind not only that of the RATP in Paris, but, as Mr Blackburn points out (February 26), that of the better provincial operators in this country. Mr Bennett has a long way to go to convince Londoners that he could deliver the goods, even with the increased resources and improved operating conditions that London Transport should be given.

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN PLOWDEN,  
HARLEY SHERLOCK,  
London Amenity and Transport  
Association, 13 Alwyne Place, N1

## Alternative transport

From Mr J. K. Robertson

Sir, Two trips this week along the M1 Motorway between London and the Midlands have reminded me of the enormous volume of goods traffic now carried. We are in recession and one wonders therefore how much more choked this artery will become by the mid 80s and a possible return to greater industrial activity.

The Grand Union Canal follows the line of the M1 north from London. At its junction near Rugby one can be left to Warwick then Birmingham or continue northwards to Leicester.

I would suggest it is now time to continue with the improvement plan for the London-Birmingham canal route started then abandoned in the 1930s. The cost would be a lot less than a relief M1 Motorway and the idea of a mere 35 bp engine required to power a barge, capable of pushing an 80 tonne load, suggests considerable fuel economy.

Yours &

J. K. ROBERTSON,  
Appleton House,  
Kirby,  
North Yorkshire.

the illogicality of coupling no-fault divorce with post divorce maintenance.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. HARPER,  
Whitnage Cottage,  
Whitnage,  
Tiverton,  
Devon.

## Divorce legislation

From Mr W. M. Harper

Sir, Mr Wilson is quite right in his letter of today when he says that no-fault divorce has far-reaching consequences. But does it then follow that we should return to a fault divorce law? In those days when fault was the issue many came to realize that victory went in the main simply to the party who kept the best diary. And it is significant that Mr Wilson uses the term "accountability".

Yet should marriage really involve the keeping of a diary book and entries in a ledger of moral debts and credits? As Lord Denning said in *Wachtel v Wachtel* in 1973, "Does this (statutory reference to conduct) mean that the judge in chambers is to hear their mutual recriminations and to go into their petty squabbles for days on end as he used to do in the old days? Does it mean that, after a marriage has been dissolved, there is to be a post mortem to find out what killed it? We do not think so." And as Lord Ormrod said only too truly in that same case, "... the causes of breakdown are complex and rarely to be found wholly or mainly on one side, and ... the forensic process is not well-adapted to fine assessments or evaluations of behaviour...". In my experience ... conduct in these cases usually proves to be a marginal issue...

So let us abandon this nostalgic desire for a return to the bad old days and accept that, again in Lord Denning's words, divorce "... is a misfortune that befalls both".

Accepting this, let us move forward and face up to those far-reaching consequences that Mr Wilson recognises—among which, as Mr Horne in his adjoining letter points out, is

the misfortune of a praiseworthy fest of communication which had been dispatched from Port Sunlight on the same day.

When I wrote in 1976 the name of the welterweight bronze medallist had been given as "D. Murunga"; and I speculated that he might have decided already "to go it alone as an independent sovereign state". Not all of your readers were entirely satisfied by your assertion then that the boxer whose name had been misspelt was Kenyan. So it is heartening to read, Sir, your current report about the sunbathing-drinking Muanganga Minister of Sport, Dick Muanganga. Still pursuing, on account of his name, his *folie à grande*, I believe he may be plotting a suitable fate for the Old Hawaiian Prince Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW LEGGATT,  
Old Vicarage,  
Old Woking,  
Surrey.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Original purpose of Employment Bill

From Sir Paul Bryan, MP for Hove (Conservative)

Sir, The longer discussion of the subject continues, the more the original purpose of the Employment Bill seems to be forgotten. The Bill was designed to deal with severe abuses by unions and their members of their extraordinary legal privileges. It was intended to make the law more equitable than recent legislation in the House of Lords judgments had left it. Strong arguments can, of course, be developed for making further inroads in the legal immunities of trade unions or organizing industrial action. Sir Leonard Neal (March 31) puts forward three of the most frequently mentioned.

First, he suggests that the proposed limitation of immunities for secondary action so "first customer or first supplier" will be unclear and will allow some employers to be hit in a way which will be widely regarded as unjust.

It must be recognized that the current proposals are by no means lenient on secondary action. Far and away the greatest public concern is expressed about secondary picketing because employers have so little control over strikers turning up at their gates and closing down their business. Here immunity is being cut right back to the place of the disputants. Nothing short of outlawing the practice completely could be much tighter. As the Government has made clear, other forms of action, such as blacking, will have to fulfil new restrictive tests to retain immunity. Taken together these provisions will discourage much of the most outrageous and irresponsible behaviour.

Deeper problems also lie behind the second proposal concerning the superficially attractive suggestion to give union members a right to demand ballots. In the first place it is widely agreed that decision-making by referenda is not the way to turn a country. The same may yet prove true in industry. After all, pickets can become the tool of extremism and our unions are particularly vulnerable to that danger. There are practical problems too. When would the right to a ballot operate? What would be the status of the verdicts?

Finally, there is the proposal to make union funds vulnerable in legal proceedings. Here it must be

### A question of balance

From Lord De L'Isle, VC

Sir, On my return from abroad I read with interest Mr Fred Silvester's contribution on "Human Rights: a question of balance" appearing in your issue of March 17.

Mr



## Mastermind title won by Australian

By Kenneth Gossling

For the second year in succession Britain was the runner-up last night when the second Mastermind International title was fought out on BBC television.

Dr Philip Jenkins, the home Mastermind, failed to answer four general knowledge questions, and was beaten by one point by the Australian contender, Mrs Kay Stewart, head of the English department at a Canberra girls' school.

The programme was recorded at Guildhall, in the City of London, and Mrs Stewart flew home last week with her daughter without seeing it; but she still hopes to see a recording.

She won the Australian title last year, having entered for the first time after her husband, an agricultural journalist, had said he thought she could do better than some contestants on the programme in 1978.

Her subject was the life and times of Julian Cahn, and she was asked "Believe it or not" questions for the first few questions. But her total of 12 right answers in the specialized section and 16 correct in general knowledge was just enough to win her the trophy and the Caithness glass trophy which goes with it.

Her ambitions now, after competing in the contest with a visit to her mother in Merteray Tydfil, is to go in for "one of those quiz shows where you win cars and things". They no longer have them on Australian television, she said.

### Birthdays today

Mr W. A. Acton, 70; Sir Cyril Black, 73; Sir James Cameron, 47; Air Commodore James Alfie Lowry, 73; Mr Eric Patten, 52; Sir John Evans, 72; Mr Ian Smith, 61; Professor Maurice Stogin, 73; Sir Gordon Studdert, 73; Miss Dorothy Tudor, 49.

### Forthcoming

#### marriages

The Hon. G. C. Walllop

and Miss C. G. J. Howard

The engagement is announced between Quentin, son of Viscount Lympstone and the late Ruth Viscount Lympstone and Camilla, daughter to Lord and Lady Strathcona, of 1 Highgate Road, London SW9.

Mr D. J. A. Fisher

and Miss S. M. Wheatland

The engagement is announced between David James Abbott, son of Mr and Mrs Tony W. Fisher, of Hove, Sussex, and Sarah McAdoo, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Wheatland, II, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr C. S. Adams

and Miss M. L. Dyas

The engagement is announced between Carrie Seaton, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Adams, of Trinity, Edinburgh, and Mary-Anne Louise, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Dyas, of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, Sussex.

Mr E. S. Sharpen Fernandes

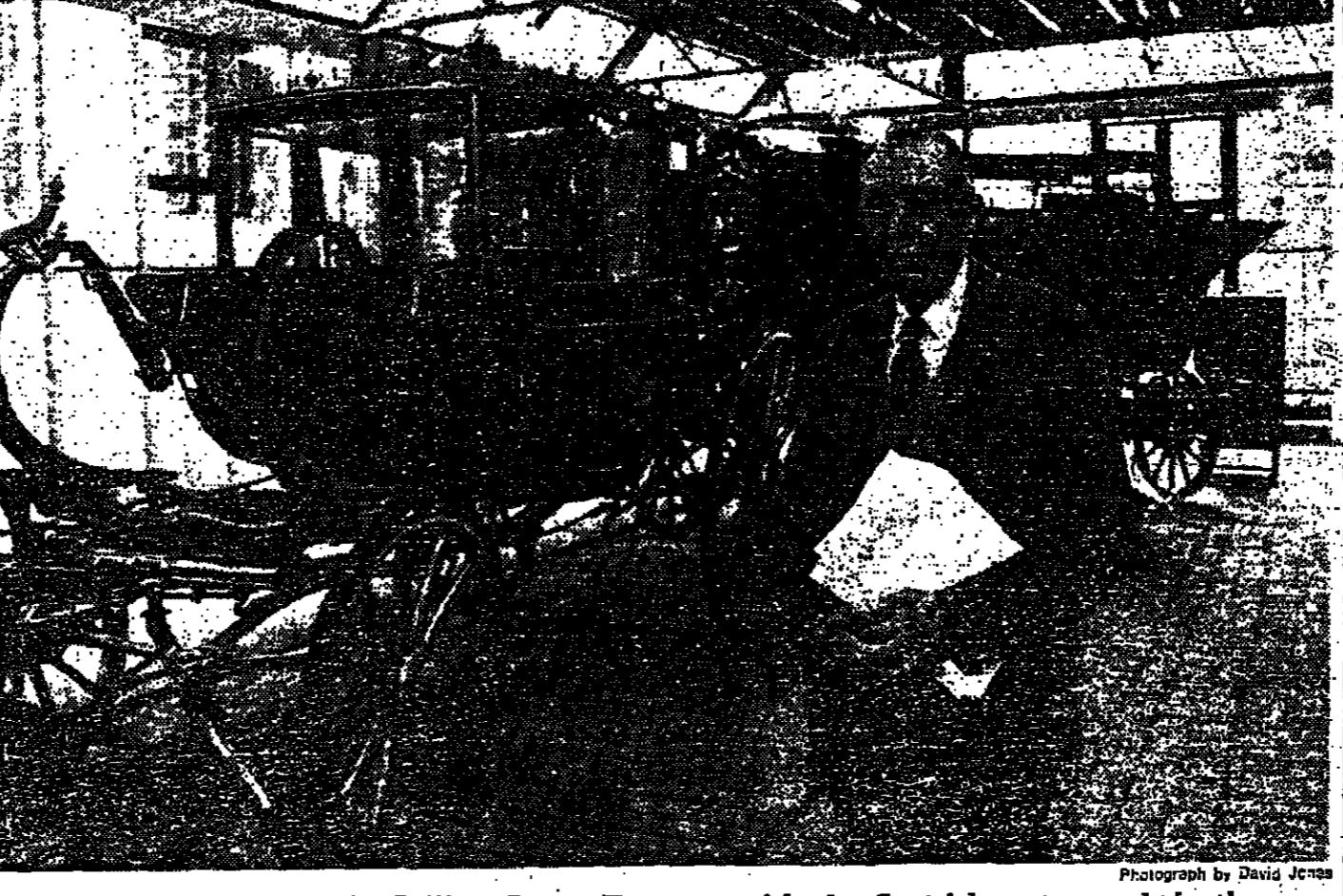
and Miss J. J. Owen

The engagement is announced between Benjamin Bernier, son of Mr and Mrs M. Sharpen Fernandes, of Tehran, Iran, and Jennifer Jayne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Owen, of Frewerton House, Nether Heyford, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. E. Tatton-Brown

and Miss L. S. Van Maanen

The engagement is announced between Martin Eden, third son of Mr C. E. Tatton-Brown and the late Mrs. M. Brown, of Brixham, Devon, Hampshire, and Linette Benicio, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Van Maanen, of Harderwijk, Netherlands.



Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Crown Equerry, with the Scottish state coach in the new glass coach house at the Royal Mews, Windsor Castle, now open to the public.

### Service promotions

The Royal Navy announces the following half-yearly promotions on the Royal Navy and Royal Marine's special duties and Women's Royal Naval Service lists:

Provisional selections for promotion to captain (Royal Marines), and to the Royal Naval Reserve, are date from April 1. The following officers have been provisionally selected for promotion to date shown:

**COMMANDER** (Marine) October 1: W. J. Miller.

**COMMANDER** (Instructor), October 1: R. Webb. **INSTRUCTOR**, October 1: J. M. V. B. Scott.

**CAPTAIN** October 1: B. Warriner. **J. R. K. NOBLE**

**ROYAL NAVY**

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST**

**COMMANDER** (Marine), September 1: J. G. Mox.

**INSTRUCTOR** (Marine), September 1: J. G. Mox.

**WRNS**

**CHIEF OFFICER** October 1: H. N. ROYAL NAVY

The following promotions have been issued since April 1:

**LIEUTENANT COMMANDER** (Supply and Accounts), October 1: C. H. W. Thompson. **LIEUTENANT** (Supply and Accounts), October 1: R. Hall.

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hat impact will  
ain, Portugal  
d Greece have  
the EEC? P16

## Stock markets

FT Ind 432.6

FT Gilts 64.74

## Sterling

\$ 213.90

Index 72.3

## Dollar

Index 91.8

## Gold

\$477.5

## Money

3 mth sterling 18.1%

3 mth Euro \$ 19.19-19.13

3 mth \$ 19.19-19.14

Thursday's close

## IN BRIEF

**Igians**  
cept pay  
to  
e jobs

A strong labour force of  
an electrical company,  
la Industrie de Bel-  
has agreed to an un-  
par agreement in an  
to save jobs.

75 blue collar and 194  
employees of the com-  
which is based at Dison,  
need to forego payment  
th month's wages and  
a set scale of wage  
ns for this year and

urn for this saving of  
12 per cent in labour  
he company's share-  
which include the  
id UFI holding groups,  
ed to inject new capi-  
the company and sus-  
ructuring programme  
ould have involved  
ics.

## tance director

erman Blaicker, 41, has  
ointed director of fin-  
British Gas Corpora-  
joined the Gas Council  
ision in 1969, became  
agement accountant  
ers) in 1971 and  
of finance (northern  
o years ago.

## s output rises

gross industrial out-  
ased by 13.8 per cent  
quarter of this year  
with the first three  
1979, the New China  
y reported.

## exporting

is willing to propose  
to increase its imports  
to cars as part but  
not make any com-  
establishing Japan-  
plants in the United  
cording to the Kyodo  
cy.

## ter venture

Computer Systems  
AEG-Telefunken have  
form a joint company,  
puter, for the  
nt, manufacture and  
of computer systems  
trial and communica-  
tions in Europe.

## er controls

ia's National Com-  
Securities Commis-  
d be given additional  
market regulation  
proposed legislation  
company takeovers,  
land, business and  
affairs minister,

## as carriers

requirements for lique-  
al oil carriers by 1990  
and 1995. In the present  
een 100 and 140 ves-  
average capacity of  
cubic metres. Mr  
Peebles, planning and  
irector of Shell Inter-  
as, told a conference

## hip appeal

Northwest Industrial  
Association has  
secretary of State for  
that the main govern-  
ed INMOS  
micro-  
duction unit would  
chance of success in  
that in any other

## ians' role

umption Report or  
fails to emphasize  
tance of giving full  
to the valuable role  
technicians in the  
according to the  
of Electrical and  
Technicians Engi-

## sharply lower

JW Jones industrial  
closed 15.79 points  
68.34 on trading in 23  
ares.

## THE POUND

	Bank bills	Bank notes	Bank seals	Bank bills	Bank notes	Bank seals
\$ 2.05	1.98	1.95	1.95	11.55	10.05	10.05
31.10	28.60	27.00	27.00	133.00	107.00	107.00
72.25	68.75	65.93	65.93	159.50	152.50	152.50
2.50	2.53	2.50	2.50	9.98	9.98	9.98
13.49	12.94	12.94	12.94	4.18	3.94	3.94
8.75	8.35	8.35	8.35	2.25	2.14	2.14
9.95	9.56	9.56	9.56	52.75	49.75	49.75
14.58	14.16	14.16	14.16			
\$ 1.95	1.88	1.88	1.88			
1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15			
20.00	19.00	18.00	18.00			
57.00	52.00	49.00	49.00			
s. Gld.	4.77	4.54	4.54			

Lack of electricity threatens Silicon Valley's microchip expansion

## Short-circuit in California electronics boom

The boom in Silicon Valley, the stretch of California south of San Francisco which has emerged as the centre of microchip computers and similar electronic "wizardry", may be over—not because no one wants the products, but because forecasts suggest that the valley may run out of electricity by 1985.

You can argue about the figures, and Governor Jerry Brown of California on one side, and the electricity supply companies on the other, are doing just that. But many of the best-known industrial names are showing who they believe, and voting with their feet by looking elsewhere for sites where they can expand.

Hewlett Packard is contemplating building new factories in Boise, Idaho, and in Oregon. Intel, another industry giant, is

attracted to Phoenix, in Arizona, and a host of smaller companies are looking as far afield as Nevada, and even San Antonio in Texas. But no one wants to expand in Silicon Valley.

Mr Ted Gibson, an economist with the Crocker Bank in San Francisco is not convinced that the widely forecast "brownouts" as power reductions are called, will actually take place as predicted. "I think 1985 is too soon, and I think there is a chance they won't happen at all, but who wants to take the chance?" The mere threat is forcing firms to look elsewhere when they come to expand."

The companies' fears are natural enough. High technology businesses consume large amounts of electricity, and continuity and consistency of

supply is vital. The mere threat of power reductions is enough to make a manager's blood boil—even in the California sun.

The problem is two-fold. In the wake of the accident at Three Mile Island 12 months ago, there has been a major public reaction against nuclear power, and nowhere has this been more marked than in California. Typical is the fate of the projected nuclear plant in Diablo Canyon, which, since the accident, has been blocked by a wave of objections and delays, and shows no signs of getting under way again.

However, Governor Brown's administration, which is rigidly conservationist, tone, and for its creation—the state Energy Commission—feels the growth in electricity demand

THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS

## Censure for Stonehouse company auditor

By Philip Robinson

Sir Charles Haedie, 70-year-old former chairman of BOAC, and a well-known chartered accountant, is severely criticized in a report today for failing to qualify the 1972 accounts of the British Bangladesh Trust set up by former MP Mr John Stonehouse.

The professional standards committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants says that Sir Charles failed to show "qualities of sound judgment to be expected of the partner in charge of the audit when faced with the question of whether he was justified in signing an unqualified audit report."

But, after two years of investigation and what is a rare censure of Sir Charles by the committee until the Industry Bill, now before Parliament, is enacted, Royal assent is expected in late May or early June.

Once the Bill is enacted and the R.R. shares presently held by the NEB change hands, Sir Keith will have detailed talks with Sir Frank on his plans for improving the financial prospects of the company. In the light of the company's results and those discussions the Government will announce a new financial target for the company.

The R.R. board, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank McFadzean, met last week to discuss last year's accounts. Since the severing of links with the NEB, Sir Frank and his colleagues have been spending a lot of time reviewing the company's cover of foreign exchange contracts. A revision is expected after the review, which will be included in R.R.'s 10-year corporate plan.

The company is at present required to work towards achieving a 10 per cent rate of return on capital employed next year with a progressive increase thereafter. This return, at which the company will fall well short of, formed the basis of the relationship with the NEB.

Disagreement over the exchange rate losses and the lack of financial control led the NEB last year to submit a detailed report on the company's finances to Sir Keith Joseph.

Sir Leslie Murphy, the former NEB chairman, pressed



Mr John Stonehouse: Floated British Bangladesh Trust.



Sir Charles Hardie: serious error of judgment.



Mr John McGrath: signed various documents.

night and unavailable for comment but a statement issued by his firm, Dixon Wilson, said: "Sir Charles has no comment to make on this matter which relates to events in 1973 and was fully ventilated in the press and elsewhere in 1977."

The 1977 date refers to the report by Department of Trade

inspectors on London Capital Group (Formerly British Bangladesh Trust).

It made strong criticism of Sir Charles and Mr Eric Levine, a City solicitor, for their part in the preparation of the audit for the first seven months of the group's trading to end of June 1973. But the DOT report

praised Dixon Wilson for its

persistence in revealing the "extensive improprieties" a year later.

Yesterday, Dixon Wilson added that the institute agreed with the inspectors' conclusion that the firm's audit the following year was "principally responsible for bringing to an end Mr Stonehouse's financial activities".

Continued on page 18, col 1.

## TUC-CBI draw up draft guide for new technology negotiations

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent

Discussions aimed at establishing common guidelines for the negotiation of new technology agreements have started between the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress. The talks, the first to take place between the two bodies since the last election, are being held in the wake of the meeting of the National Economic Development Council in January.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC's general secretary and Sir John Methven, the CBI's director-general, reported to the NECDC last week. They said they had identified many areas of potential agreement and were now working on a draft which could be used by negotiators.

Mr Methven knew that the suit, which is now in the suit, which he lost \$500,000 (£231,000) in the silver market as a result. He said \$1,500,000 in damages.

The suit was filed on March 5, almost three weeks before the Hunt brothers' losses in the silver market sent the market into turmoil.

The suit says Bachie told Mr Friedman to "go short" in silver—sell for future delivery—because the price "would not and could not go any higher".

Mr Friedman's suit alleged that Bachie knew that was false, and contends Bachie and Hunt conspired to manipulate the price of silver futures contracts to corner the silver market.

"The Chicago Board of Trade is also named in the suit, which says the board knew or should have known what was happening and should have moved to prevent it."

Mr Robert Wilmouth, president of the Board of Trade, declined to comment on the suit, except to say "the board has appropriate actions as far back as the last six months".

Bachie officials and Hunt family members could not be reached for comment.

Earlier a Manhattan jewelry manufacturer brought an action in a district court in New York, alleging that the Hunt brothers plotted to raise the price of silver artificially.

This suit was brought by Wanda and Co Inc against Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr. Herbert Hunt, and asks the court to assess damages suffered by Wanda and others, including silver processors, commercial silver users and merchants.

According to the suit the defendants induced wealthy foreign nationals to buy silver futures contracts and subsequently demand delivery of the silver to cut the metal's supply.

At the same time it is conscious of the fears about

the effects on jobs at a time when unemployment is already high and may rise further.

The CBI is calling for a coordinated programme of work on the employment issue

which would involve Government, employers and the trade unions.

The aim would be to get as much agreement as possible on the potential unemployment problem.

Other union negotiators are asked to remember that joint union machinery should try to include all employees because technological developments, which initially affect only one work group, may eventually have implications for the entire workforce.

The report stresses the importance of trade unions gaining full information on which companies will base key decisions.

This is considered vital if unions are to be able to determine changes jointly with management rather than having them fully before any decision to buy equipment was taken.

The TUC says new technology can offer opportunities, not just for increasing the competitive ness of British industry, but for "increasing the quality of working life and providing new benefits to working people".

The checklist, contained in the report on employment and technology, was accepted by last year's TUC Congress. It emphasizes the importance of collective bargaining in tac-

tical areas.

Individual employers are also being asked to improve job prospects. Plans include the development of company policies, covering recruitment, training and retraining; cost and employment implications of enhancing Britain's design and manufacturing capabilities.

According to Mr Hoyle, biotechnology was an area which the country could only ignore at its peril. The ACARD report on the subject had emphasized the importance of the new science which would affect the developments in the manufacture of food for human and animal consumption, those in chemical feedstocks and alternative energy sources, while increasing our skill in veterinary and medical care.

The report had called for the establishment of a joint committee for biotechnology and an annual budget of £2m for five years to be allocated to the National Enterprise Board (NEB) and the National Research and Development Council (NRDC) for a project investigating the possibility of establishing a research-oriented biotechnological company.

The union leader's call is the latest in a series made by public figures concerned that Britain may be losing markets through its reluctance to adapt or embrace technology in order to be able to compete in the newly-created industries.

Another ACARD report published at the end of last year entitled "Technological Change" expressed concern that research and development expenditure had declined disturbingly in the United Kingdom over recent years in comparison to the investment made by other countries.

The report said: "While unemployment has risen from 3.5% in 1979 to 6.5% in 1980, the United States Government is unlikely to block the deal, but a larger company than Sun might face anti-trust problems."

Sun has set a deadline of late this Friday afternoon.

The United States Government is unlikely to block the deal, but a larger company than Sun might face anti-trust problems."

The report said: "While unemployment has risen from 3.5% in 1979 to 6.5% in 1980, the United States Government is unlikely to block the deal, but a larger company than Sun might face anti-tr

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A new climate for investment trusts

For investment trusts this has to be the point at which reality breaks in. Following the Chancellor's announcement that capital gains tax will no longer be levied on gains arising within the trusts, there are only two reasons why investors would not invest: the fact that the movement has outlived its opportunities—or the fact that individual managers have nothing more to offer than individual investors could accomplish for themselves.

Now, to go by the performance of investment trust shares since the Budget—they have risen appreciably, in contrast to the market as a whole—capital gains tax liabilities within the funds were something more than a mere excuse on the part of fund managers reluctant to face the fact they were redundant. But the rise so far has been more a reflection of hope than fact: there has not yet been much in the way of buying.

If it comes, it will come in the shape of share purchases by institutions previously put off by the cog liability they were likely to incur through the fund, who appreciate and cannot emulate the managers' expertise. Obviously it is the better performers, and the specialist trusts, which are likely to attract such buying. Managers of the widely spread portfolio may find, in contrast, that demand for their shares diminishes: for in future anyone making a bid with a view to acquiring a marketable portfolio will have no room for argument about the potential liability to cog. Such bids are, in any case, a lot more likely when the market is on the way up, than at a point when it looks as though time may favour a buyer who is prepared to wait. In all probability, then, the Budget will result in greater differentiation of ratings in the sector. For investors, that is all to the good. For fund managers, accustomed to blaming lack of demand on handicaps beyond their own control, it may prove a very unnerving experience. Almost certainly, the result will be a great increase in demands for unitization.

**Much to their credit the authorities came through their first post-Budget test of nerves in the gilt market with flying colours when they managed to stave off the bears early last week, and run out the remains of the long tap stock. No new stock was forthcoming ahead of the Easter holiday, so one can probably assume that banking April is shaping up reasonably well in money supply terms. Certainly, there seems to be a strong feeling that the bulk of the recent forward oil purchases were paid for out of bank deposits rather than from other sources.**

**On the other hand, the situation in the money markets remains extremely delicate, with most rates tending to edge back to uncomfortable levels again last week. The tightness here should, of course, start to unwind over the coming weeks with the reversal of flows between the markets and the Exchequer. But the authorities will be keeping an eagle eye on flows across the exchanges and the behaviour of sterling—just as the markets will be watching equally intently the way the authorities choose to respond if sterling's recent relative strength shows any marked signs of evaporating.**

### The Bowring bid

### Time changes the arguments

It is almost four months since Marsh & McLennan revealed its bid intentions towards C. T. Bowring. But the Marsh camp is still waiting for SEC clearance in the United States, in order to make a formal offer to Bowring's shareholders. And time has been very much on the side of Bowring in this battle.

In December, the Marsh cash and share offer would have been worth around 170p per Bowring share against a market price of 109p. If the bid had been allowed to proceed immediately, that would almost certainly have been decisive.

Now, despite some weakness in sterling, the value of the bid has slipped to just under 158p or only 11 times last year's earnings, against a sector average of 84. Behind this slide lies a collapse in the Marsh share price from over \$70, when the bid was announced, to around \$54 now.

This says a little about current conditions on Wall Street and a great deal about the American scepticism towards disputed takeovers in the insurance broking field.

### Business Diary profile: Ralph Bennett's bus ticket

How will Ralph Bennett, the chairman of London Transport, come out of his clash with Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the Greater London Council? We should soon know.

Bennett was asked by Sir Horace to reply to allegations of waste and inefficiency at London Transport and in particular in London's gashly bus service, by last weekend. It would be interesting to be a fly on the wall at the meeting that is to follow in the next few days.

How will Bennett handle his meeting with the peppery Sir Horace? It is to be hoped that both men have learned from a celebrated incident last year which shed some light on their characters.

Sir Horace, arriving without his pass at London Transport's Broadway headquarters for a conciliatory lunch, was refused entry by a doorman, flounced out and returned to eat alone at County Hall.

An agitated Bennett pursued him, demanded entry and sat with Sir Horace who ate his lunch without offering any to Bennett, who then returned to Broadway, also to eat alone.

The key point is that what Bennett wanted to say to Sir Horace was that the doorman had only been doing his duty. That may have been true. But what Sir Horace thought he heard, and anyone in his shoes probably did, might have done was probably: "We are in the right and you are in the wrong," which would only exacerbate his resentment towards London Transport.



Bennett (left) and Sir Horace in a scene from London commuting life.  
What Bennett had to say was true; but it was the wrong thing to say in the circumstances. Yet in saying it he was truly representative of the organization he chairs. This tends, when furious passengers want to know why they waited an hour for their bus, to a "convoys" to choose from, to reply that Paris gives its public transport three times the support that London does. True, but inappropriate; and calculated only to reinforce the impression people have of London Transport as a once-great organization that has become hidebound, self-righteous, and defensive.

That is why Sir Horace goes on firing armour-piercing missiles from Leslie Chapman down. And it will not do for Bennett to respond by saying next week: "We're doing all we can; it's up to you to support us more."

What then should he say? That is a difficult one. Perhaps

Membership of Greece, Spain and Portugal could add to farm policy difficulties

## Gauging the impact of the EEC's new entrants

Three more countries will join the EEC in the next few years. In the late seventies the Community decided that Greece, Spain and Portugal had become politically respectable and that their applications for membership should, for strategic and idealistic reasons, be accepted.

The EEC stable would be enlarged by the entry of three fledgling democracies central to the history of the dissemination of European culture and institutions in the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, the cost of enlargement will be huge. First, the Community will have to pay the salaries and expenses of more Commissioners and members of the European Parliament, not to mention a host of civil servants and interpreters. But the cost of the common agricultural policy, which already threatens to cripple the Community in the next 18 months, will be even harder to contain.

From a strictly economic viewpoint, Greece, Spain and Portugal are the type of entrant which the Community can least afford. Each contains thousands of family farmers working smallholdings with methods that are often antiquated.

It has been said many times in recent years that the accession of the three will be like admitting the Irish Republic several times over. Membership of the EEC has transformed Irish farming, bringing rapid increases in price and yield, injecting unheard-of wealth into the countryside and stimulating a steep rise in the price of land.

The same thing could happen in Greece, Spain and Portugal. Their farm economies are all

ripe for the rapid expansion of output of meat, fruit, sugar, wine and fats. Nothing could be more inconvenient for a Community which is wrestling with the costs of surpluses of sugar, wine and fats and with bitter complaints from outside about the impact of its methods on world trading.

The scale of the agricultural upheaval that will be caused by the accession of the three applicant nations has not yet been grasped in Britain. But in recent years there have been many isolated and uncoordinated complaints. Growers are worried about the dropping of barriers against Mediterranean produce, especially tomatoes. Food traders are fearful of a new wave of protectionism which will barter against traditional supplies from countries like Australia and the United States.

The challenge cuts across the whole range of activity which is defined as agricultural in the Treaty of Rome.

Enlargement has important implications for forestry, for

people from the Mediterranean countries, who would be prepared to accept jobs on British farms at extremely low wages.

The greatest challenge will be in Brussels, because there is a danger that all the issues which the Community is now attempting to settle will break out again.

The budgetary question is the most intractable. Farmers in the applicant countries are looking forward as eagerly as their Irish counterparts did in the early 1970s to absorption into the common agricultural policy. They will feel cheated if there is any cost-cutting exercise by the Nine which denies them the benefits of membership.

The authorities in Brussels

have been trying for years to rationalize the fishing fleets of the Nine in order to match capacity more closely to stocks of fish.

The Spanish fleet is far larger than any of those at present in the Community and has been affected as much as any by the impact on stocks of excessive catches.

The European Commission is

about to issue a plan aimed at

containing the impact of the

### STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE

	Nine	UK	Spain and Portugal
Farmland area (hectares)	93m	19m	45m
Forest area (hectares)	32m	2m	32m
% of total workforce in farming	9	3	19
Number of fishermen	1.7m	0.2m	0.7m
Annual fish catch (tonnes)	4.8m	1.0m	2.0m
Annual output of logs (cum.)	78m	3m	24m
Annual output, meat of sheep and goats (tonnes)	315,000	263,000	288,000
Annual output of wine (tonnes)	15m	barely any	5m
Annual output of grain	106m	16m	15m

Sources: Eurostat; White Fish Authority.

the foods for which it is either self-sufficient or surplus.

On the other hand, produces almost twice as much as peaches, lemons and apricots as it can market. Portugal also brings only small, if any, exportable farm output.

Spain will be much less able to integrate, however, at least initially, than the other two applicants, as well as in fisheries, as well as in agriculture and commercial small.

The country has made strides in recent years during its dependence on businesses for employment, export sales, but its economy is still more rural-based than most in Europe.

The gradual dropping of barriers against Spain's trans-boundary period which began in 1983 will increase competition against far

France and Italy while closing outlets to like Israel and Morocco. The battles to be fought in the Twelves could represent ones of the N quite uncomplicated affairs.

Hugh C

## What chance will the unions give the Metro?

Production procedures for BL's new model have yet to be agreed. Clifford Webb reports



Mini assembly line: the model is 21 years old this August and still a best seller. Changed working practices would give a flying start to its new companion, the Mini Metro.

lem was identified to Sir Michael soon after he joined BL nearly two and a half years ago. At the same time he was

warned that any attempt to make fundamental changes would lead to a major confrontation with the unions.

That he has chosen to take the risk is a measure of the man's determination to face up to the basic weaknesses of Britain's sole surviving contender in the international motor industry.

But he did have an encouraging precedent. Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director and the man in charge of negotiations with the unions, had successfully carried through similar changes at Leyland Vehicles, the group's truck and bus subsidiary. This included un-

restricted access to the shop floor by stop watch wielding

time and motion experts.

The rewards for change had already been spotlighted by a study of continental car plants undertaken jointly by BL management and unions. This showed that the best were pro-

ductive for 75 per cent of their 40-hour week and the worst for 67 per cent. BL, in comparison, ran in progress on one of the two body lines for a disastrous 45 per cent to 55 per cent.

The car which set

for a whole new generation of producers will be 21 years old, but it is still

company's best seller and

no plans to scrap it.

However, if the Met

to be a real winner

altogether. The old

would then be asse

CAB2 which is at pr

ducing up to 1,000

weekly.

BL has still more

to move into CAB1, the

final assembly plant

houses three tracks. A

about 2,500 old type

produced at this pla

half the installed ca

Metro will be assem

track in the first pla

emand increases wil

the old Mini from

line.

The most modern body shop

in Europe is due to start

volume production of the M

in about seven weeks. That

leaves BL very little time in

which to obtain employee

acceptance of the new working

practices. Pre-production, with temporary manning, has been

in progress on one of the two

body lines for several weeks.

The second line is nearing completion but Mr Harold Must

grove, managing director of

Austin Morris, has said that he

will not attempt to bring it on

stream until the first line is

meeting output and quality

targets.

When fully operational the

two lines will have a weekly

capacity of about 3,500 Metros

bodies—nearly half the previous

management's target but

this is the case.

## Balancing act in Scarborough

Industry in the regions

stance, would have to find one of the biggest independent builders, Plaxtons, a distance from pictures

borough mere?

McGins, an equal-

ful concern, produces

frozen foods in its

Cayton, a few miles

Scarborough.

But for new indi-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Residents of Lloyd's success

**Freddie Laker**  
member of Lloyd's for years, I feel it would be if the publicity now to the plight of syndicate was allowed from the success of its country's prestige.

It is, after all, a great deal and it is remarkable that casualties of this occur, but that they are so infrequent.

a great deal has got on those rare occasions when a syndicate does double the interest of older remains sacrosanct the cost to members, all of whom

knowingly accept the principle of unlimited liability, may be considerable, and in some cases total.

But perhaps security and a flexible approach to the client's needs may explain why Lloyd's continues to prosper while so much of British industry is in decline.

The record speaks for itself. In the face of intense international competition, and without a penny piece in government subsidies, Lloyd's has managed to return an annual profit over the past five years averaging more than £100m, at the same time making the largest single contribution to the City's invisible earnings.

Were it not for the willing ness of Lloyd's underwriters to pioneer new types of cover, North Sea oil might not already be such an important factor in our economy and the communication satellite would almost certainly not have become a commercial proposition.

All of which leads me to ask whether, in the present climate, the national obsession of minimizing strengths while maximizing weaknesses is an indulgence we can still afford.

Yours faithfully,

FREDDIE LAKER,  
Laker Airways Ltd,  
Gatwick Airport—London,  
Horley,  
Surrey,  
March 28.

## Problems of unfair dismissal law

From Mr David Stanning

Sir, John Bryant's short article in today's management column (March 31) on unfair dismissal law makes me question the value of attempts to precise so complex a subject.

His article relied heavily for its conclusions on statistics, which can be made to support almost any contention. Indeed, one of the figures he quotes could be turned round to give credence to the view that 27 per cent of respondent employers who thought they had a cast-iron case (and thus continued to fight the same) actually lost.

There is a great deal more to Industrial Tribunal legislation than counting applications and looking at superficial details. Likewise, there is a great deal more at stake, both in terms of management time and purely financial considerations, than paying out a successful applicant at the end of the hearing.

Whilst it is undeniable that communication is the key to good industrial relations, these potted attempts drawing inevitably simplistic conclusions from statistics invariably gloss over the inescapable practical fact that the present legislation continues to provide a very real headache for management and, like much other recent legislation, tends to penalize the not so guilty as well as the guilty. In my experience, the problem is considerably greater than Mr Bryant's article leads the reader to suppose.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID STANNING,  
337 Bath Road,  
Slough,  
Berkshire.

Despite another four-day working week resulting in a shorter list than normal, the quality of the companies reporting remains high.

Several have been in the news recently and include Highland Distillers which is reporting interim figures and is currently the target of an unwanted approach from Hiram Walker and Ladbrooke, with full-year profits, which recently lost its gaming licence and sold five of its provincial casinos.

Other companies of note reporting include the Bowater Corporation, Guardian Royal Exchange and Pearl Assurance.

The Department of the Environment releases housing starts for February today with the wholesale prices index being published tomorrow. Also on Wednesday come retail sales for February from the Department of Trade and hire purchase figures, also for February.

On Thursday the Bank of England releases the United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities for mid-March followed by the London clearing banks' monthly statement for mid-March from the CLCB.

Finally on Friday the Treasury reports the central government borrowing requirement for March.

The market will be looking for something special from the interim figures of Highland Distillers today which should go a long way in finding out the unquoted intentions of Canadian distiller Hiram Walker.

Analysts are looking for pretax profits of between £25m and £28m compared with £15m for the corresponding period.

The one clouded issue with

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This resulted in analysts

downgrading their estimates

from 296p to 292p, only 2p above the previous year's level.

Underwriting losses are likely

## ential treatment of Enterprise Zones

**Campbell F. Dick**  
ness community in greatly encouraged ability of Enterprise there being the one within Clyde-

press report, however that the bene-

zones may only industries coming a after the setting one. Such a policy prejudicial to the industries within the zones which have successfully against problems of the

ting industries are ones which will be a maximum num-

agement courses for women

**Jerry Wood**,  
ntrate you on (March 22) con-

ments were most the response to been. This has much a personal nine and I and my we made tremen-

for good support on the Manpower minis- never seen once more to barriers. ad many inquiries

has met obligations

**Ambassador of Nepal**  
ent has been a letter from the

Mr Anthony Gibbs  
Philip De Zulueta, arch 17.

true that His Government of Nepal "or that it is of its good name", o which Sir Philip under, a com-

A Nepalese com- was the subject of a dispute by the com- Government s to Amory Gibbs guarantee in respect ipal amount of a company. The d not extend to states in his letter tolerable for His

enience of banks' credit transfer decision

P. Dougherty recent Electricity s enclosed a note to the Electricity no longer accept Bank Giro Credit

explained "the have introduced a large to Electricity its service". Pay- the National tif available, how- transfer (if one it holder) or by Office (for which all charge).

the four major sedly in competi- each other) simul- of imposing notwithstanding the inven- tiveness. Is this not a most

I appreciate that anyone coming on the course will be away from the job for six weeks but, nevertheless, any company that has its heart in the right place should be prepared to make arrangements. They do so on a day-to-day basis, for those executives they send on long-term management courses, sometimes for perhaps a year or more.

Yours faithfully,

HARRY WOOD,  
Head of Management  
Development Centre,  
West Midlands Engineering  
Employers' Association,  
Birmingham.

Premium Bond

PRIZES

From The Reverend Michael Kemp

Sir, I was distressed by the Chancellor's proposal to increase the highest Premium Bond prize to £250,000. Nobody

needs so much to live, and I believe it is more likely to harm than to bless the recipient.

I suggest that this proposal is neither a vote-catcher nor a boud-seller. More prizes of smaller sums would be more popular and morally far more defensible.

Yours faithfully,

REV MICHAEL KEMP  
St Timothy's Vicarage,  
Slate Street,  
Sheffield S10 1NZ  
March 30.

not do the major banks much good). But one can beat the system another way. It is not widely known that one can execute a credit transfer from any branch of a bank direct to a National Giro bank account by quoting the sorting code 72-00-90 and the payee's Giro number (which in the present case appears on the electricity bill); it would be a good idea to transcribe all reference numbers, etc., on to the credit transfer form.

May we have an explanation from the major banks (no doubt in quadruplicate)!

Yours faithfully,

J. P. DOUGHERTY,  
10 Spring Lane,  
Buntingford,  
Cambridge, CB5 9BL.

tactless step at a moment when the banks have just announced huge "windfall" profits, which originate from their possession of interest-free funds as a result of their current account and money-transmission activities? And is not the charge contrary to the normal convention that the payer, not the recipient, meets the cost of domestic money transmission? Or do the banks plan to charge both parties?

What will happen if one continues to pay by completing one's own credit transfer form, having noted the branch code and account number of the Electricity Board from the previous bills? I suppose this could be stopped by closing the account in question (which will

be the first to sympathize).

Dr Barb may also be reassured to learn that in the Commission professional translators (some of them with experience in technical fields) work closely with professional scientists (some of whom are by no means poor linguists). That does not mean that we get everything right all the time.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. CLARKE,  
Head, English Translation

Division,

Commission of the European

Community,

Brussels.

the vast amount of work that had to be accomplished in time for the signature of the Act of Accession, the wonder is that so few errors crept into the English translations. Surely, if Dr Barb is as experienced in translation as he suggests, he will appreciate that fact.

It is noteworthy that, while condemning both the French and the English terms which are the subject of controversy, Dr Barb does not put forward any constructive suggestion.

Can it be that even his team is baffled by the problem? No shame at all, let me add immediately, if this is the case and others who have personally sweated in this line of

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Yule Catto now has over 20pc of GOAL

By Philip Robinson

Yule Catto, the United Kingdom-based commodity to Maris group, which carns the bulk of profits from rubber and palm oil, spent £1m last month on bringing its stake in North Sea oil group GOAL to over 20 per cent.

In January the group spent £734,000 listing its share of the exploration group to 16.6 per cent, the total cost of its investment £2.2m.

In his annual report, chairman Lord Catto tells shareholders that his company now owns 20.6 per cent at a cost of about £3.5m. If it wants to, Yule can now treat GOAL as an associate company and take a share of the profits.

GOAL, established in 1973, has its main interest as 23 per cent of the Buchan Field in Blocks 21/1 and 20/5 which are expected to start producing in the late summer of this year. Lord Catto says: "This will provide the company with a strong cash flow. Our investment in this company has been financed largely out of cash resources and by realizing some of our other investments."

Transco, the group's unit for the current year, Lord Catto says that Malaysia, where the group has 15,684 acres of rubber and oil palms, is a "pleasant exception" to the gloomy picture offered by the outlook worldwide.

Profits from rubber and oil palms, helped by soaring commodity prices, contributed £2.6m out of total pre-tax earnings of £3.3m last year.

A shade over 26 per cent of the group is now owned by Kuala Lumpur Kepong Group. Tan Sri Lee Loy Seng joined the Board last May as a non-executive director.

Despite another four-day working week resulting in a shorter list than normal, the quality of the companies reporting remains high.

Several have been in the news recently and include Highland Distillers which is reporting interim figures and is currently the target of an unwanted approach from Hiram Walker and Ladbrooke, with full-year profits, which recently lost its gaming licence and sold five of its provincial casinos.

Other companies of note reporting include the Bowater Corporation, Guardian Royal Exchange and Pearl Assurance.

The Department of the Environment releases housing starts for February today with the wholesale prices index being published tomorrow. Also on Wednesday come retail sales for February from the Department of Trade and hire purchase figures, also for February.

On Thursday the Bank of England releases the United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities for mid-March followed by the London clearing banks' monthly statement for mid-March from the CLCB.

Finally on Friday the Treasury reports the central government borrowing requirement for March.

The market will be looking for something special from the interim figures of Highland Distillers today which should go a long way in finding out the unquoted intentions of Canadian distiller Hiram Walker.

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The one clouded issue with

regard to the figures lies with the group's 33 per cent stake in Robertson & Baxter, which

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Underwriting losses are likely

## Britannic chief on need to undo mergers

By Our Financial Staff

Support for the idea of creating the right tax and fiscal environment for "de-merging" has come from an ardent critic of takeovers, Mr John Jefferson, chairman of Britannic Assurance.

Britannic, the holder of a number of strategic stakes in West Midland companies, usually resists an aggressive attempt to take over any company in which it holds a minority interest. A recent example was the GEC's (ultimately unsuccessful) takeover of Averys in which Britannic held a 8 per cent stake.

Mr Jefferson, in his last report as chairman of Britannic before his retirement, says that many takeovers battles have done more harm than good.

"In some cases," says Britannic's chairman, "the bid has acted as a stimulant" suggesting that the takeover bidder may be more use to society when he fails.

Successful bids, such as that for Avery's, bring re-investment problems for major investors.

In the Avery's case Britannic's bid yielded £6.3m in cash, and it is not easy, says Mr Jefferson, to find replacement equities of comparable quality.

So, while Mr Jefferson dislikes the word "de-merger", he says he likes what it means,

and points to the brewing sector as a good example of concentration having gone too far.

</div



## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, March 24. Dealings End, April 11. \$ Contango Day, April 14. Settlement Day, April 21

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Really Dry Gin.



Stock	Price	Chg	Gross	Dif	last	week	yield	P/E
	Chg	Div	Div	Yield	Yield	Yield	Yield	P/E
<b>FUNDS</b>								
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>								
Treas 89* 1980 200* +14 2,567 17.201	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Mallinson Drury 65	+4	4.5	7.4 4.3
Treas 89* 1980 200* +14 2,568 16.391	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Man Ager Nurse 131	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Bond 1980-81 100* +14 2,569 16.100	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Treas 111* 1981 200* +14 2,570 15.981	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Treas 89* 1978-81 21* +14 2,571 15.761	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Treas 89* 1981 200* +14 2,572 15.662	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Treas 89* 1981 200* +14 2,573 15.562	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,574 15.462	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,575 15.362	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,576 15.262	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,577 15.162	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,578 15.062	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,579 14.962	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,580 14.862	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,581 14.762	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,582 14.662	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,583 14.562	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,584 14.462	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,585 14.362	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
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Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,589 13.962	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
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Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,618 11.062	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,619 10.962	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
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Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,623 10.562	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 124	+1	12.0	9.2 5.2
Savill 90* 1981 200* +14 2,624 10.462	-10 11.1	8.2	4.5	+2.3m	Marine Hotel 12			

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Isle of Man:	Quentin Agnew-Somerville. Tel: (0629) 813 724
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## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 5

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#### NON-Secretarial

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you, and believe your greatest  
talent is with people... so pick  
us that phone and call me now.

KAREN GEE on 01-831 0911

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#### NON-Secretarial

#### TEMPTING TIMES

PERSONAL CHOICE

# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.55 am Ludwig: animation to music (r).  
10.00 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup continues Gabriel Alington's story Willow's Luck Today: A Secret Friend (r).  
10.15 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: Cartoon (r).  
10.35 Why Don't You? Fun games ideas for passing the time for children by children, Closedown at 11.00.  
12.45 pm News.  
1.00 Pebble Mill at One with Donny MacLeod, Marian Foster, Bob Langley and Bob Hall.  
1.45 The Flomps: The Cloud (r). Closedown at 2.00.  
2.15 Dechrau Shad: Learning Welsh.  
3.15 Easter Songs of Praise from St. Paul's Cathedral (repeat of Sunday's programme).  
3.55 Play School: The story is Henry Hatter, by Daphne Jones.  
4.20 Lassie: The superdog in an adventure called The River.

## BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Same as BBC 1. Closedown at 11.25.  
6.30 pm The Great Egg Race: More tricky problems for two competing teams to solve and another round of egg-racing from Westminster County Hall.  
6.55 The Past at Work: The New Age of Iron from Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, and Devon to explain the role of iron-smelting in the Industrial Revolution.

## THAMES

9.30 am Untamed Frontier: The Indian Ocean (r).  
9.55 Rocket Robin Hood: Cartoon.  
10.15 Heritage: Japan: How Japanese immigrants have integrated into the Canadian way of life (r).  
11.05 The Mackenzie Affair: Episode 3 (r).  
11.55 The Bubbles: Make the Best of What You've Got. Puppet show.  
12.00 Paperplay: Basket Balloons. With Susan Stranks.  
12.10 pm Pipkins: Topov the Lookout.  
12.30 The Sillivians.  
1.00 News with Peter Sissons.  
1.20 Thame News with Robin Houston.  
1.30 Take the High Road: Alan McElroy finds out who has been doing the thieving at the sawmill.  
2.00 After Noon Plus.  
2.45 Scripted Tales: The ghost in the Blue Room, a sort of prototype Tales of the Unexpected. With Tony Brinton and Sandra Payne (r).  
3.45 Look Who's Talking: Derek Batey interviews Roy Hudd.  
4.15 Pop Gospel.  
4.45 Maggie with Jenny Hanley, Mick Roberson and Tommy Boyd.  
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: A row blows up over the bird-poisoning scandal. 5.45 News.

4.40 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: Cartoon series featuring The Hooded Claw and the Ant Hill Mob (r).  
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Think of a Number: Johnny Ball shows that maths and science can be fun (r).  
5.35 Paddington: Michael Bond's animated bear.

5.55 Nationwide.  
5.55 Bugs Bunny in the cartoon film What's Opera Doc? which wins the Oscar.

7.00 Young Musician of the Year: Humphrey Burton introduces the competition to find the player with most promise. There were 500 entrants this year.

7.35 Life on Earth: In the sixth of 13 parts, David Attenborough explains the crucial stage of evolution when issues became amphibians.

7.35 Time of My Life: Sitcom about the man for whom nothing turns out right.  
9.00 News with Richard Baker.

9.25 Rebecca: Final part. Maxim confesses that he killed Rebecca. With Joanna David, Jeremy Brett and Anna Massey. (Julian Fellowes' adaptation).

10.20 Bugs Bunny and Daffy and Porky: Omnibus film about the work of cartoon film maker Chuck Jones.

11.10 Platform One: The subject this week is Viscount Etienne Davignon, EEC Commissioner for Industry.

11.40 News headlines, weather.

## Regions

**SCOTLAND** VARIATIONS: Wales: 5.10am Rediffusion. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.20 Radio 2. 6.30 Weather. 6.35 Scotland: 12.30 pm The Weather. 6.55 News and weather. Close.

**NORTHERN IRELAND:** 3.55 pm Northern Ireland. 5.15 pm Aranmore and Cork. 10.55 Bugs and Daffy and Chuck and Porky. 11.35 News and weather. 11.45 pm Regional magazines. 11.45 Close.

7.20 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 Ain't Many Angels: A musical from the Anna Scher Theatre, London (see Personal Choice).

8.30 Writers and Places: Tonight it is the turn of Bernard Malamud, author of The Fixer, etc.

9.00 4 Questions of Guilt: The case of Constance Kent. In part 5, the police run into difficulties trying to trap the murderer of little Savill Kent.

9.30 Yesterday's Witness in America: The Long March of the Suffragettes. The early feminists of the United States recall the battle they had to win the vote in 1920.

10.20 Top Gear: All you need to know (and a lot you don't) need to know about the internal combustion engine and what it powers.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Grey Whistle Test: Studio guests are Ian Matthews and Gail.

6.00 Thame News.

6.25 Help! with Joan Shenton. Appeal on behalf of refugees from South Africa's township of Soweto who have settled in Tanzania and are trying to build a community.

6.35 Crossroads: Confrontation time... again.

7.00 Charlie's Angels.

8.00 Academic Thriller: The Circle Complex. Penultimate episode of this tough crime story. Some of the Welsh accents are wearing a bit thin, but the tension doesn't flag.

8.30 George and Mildred: The time has come for George to get a job (r).

9.00 The Case of Edna: A three part play by William Confort opens a new season of Playhouse. Peter is 15 and tends to enjoy being at boarding school rather than his holidays at home... until he meets Mr Falconer.

10.30 The English Garden: Sir John Gielgud on the history of the Englishman's pride and joy (see Personal Choice).

11.00 Fear No Evil: 1969 TV film starring Louis Jourdan as a psychiatrist who becomes involved with the occult. It's a real chiller and once you start watching it you'll have to stay to the end.

12.45 pm Close: Evelyn Laye reads The Bargain by Sir Philip Sidney.

The American Suffragist march in Yesterday's Witness (BBC 2, 9.30).

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## Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.  
6.10 Farming Today.  
6.30 Today.  
7.00 8.00 News.  
7.30 8.30 Headlines.  
8.45 Double Bill (2).  
9.00 News.  
10.00 Call.  
10.30 Service News.  
10.45 Serial: The Children of Dymouth, by William Trevor (1).  
11.00 News.  
11.30 Wildlife.  
12.00 News.  
12.30 You and Yours.  
12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.30 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.15 Women in Love.  
4.00 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Luck of the Draw.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.25 Records: Beethoven, Haydn, Liszt, Bartok.

6.35 Piano: Bartok, Adachi, Liszt.

10.45 The Trio-Sonata (14).  
11.45 Songs: Sörgren, Rangström, Eriksson.

12.00 pm BBC Welsh SO/Thomson, Pt 1, Holst, Benjamin.

1.00 News.

1.45 Six Continents: world news.

1.55 BBCWSO, pt 2: Nelson (Sym 1).

2.05 Records: Beethoven, Mozart (K452).

2.45 Trio (Parikian, Fleming, Morris), pt 1: Haydn, Brahms (op 101).

3.15 Interval reading.

3.35 Trio, p. 2: Beethoven (Archduke).

4.25 Jazz Today.

5.00 Music for early evening.

7.00 Discussion (with Boult): The Art of the Conductor.

8.00 LPO/Greens (live from Festspiel Hall), pt 1: Dvorak, Rachmaninov (Pno Concerto 2).

8.45 Story: The Luck of the Draw.

9.00 News.

9.45 Weekender.

10.05 Play: The Sea Shell.

11.00 News.

11.30 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Serial: The Children of Dymouth, by William Trevor (1).

11.00 News.

11.30 Tuesday Call.

12.00 News.

12.30 Service News.

10.45 Serial: The Children of Dymouth, by William Trevor (1).

11.00 News.

11.30 Wednesday Call.

12.00 News.

12.30 Thursday Call.

10.45 Serial: The Children of Dymouth, by William Trevor (1).

11.00 News.

11.30 Friday Call.

12.00 News.

12.30 Saturday Call.

10.45 Serial: The Children of Dymouth, by William Trevor (1).

11.00 News.

11.30 Sunday Call.

12.00 News.

12.30 Monday Call.

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FOR SALE ..... 21  
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LEGAL NOTICES ..... 20  
MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL ..... 6  
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RENTALS ..... 21  
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Querier in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, etc.  
Classified Querier Department 01-837 1234, ext. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

**PLEASE CHECK  
YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled, each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Querier Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

**THE DEADLINE  
FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS.**

Alterations to copy is 3.00 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Christ being raised from the dead died no more; death hath no more dominion over me than sin once; but in that he liveth, so I also. Rom. 6:9-10.

**BIRTHS**

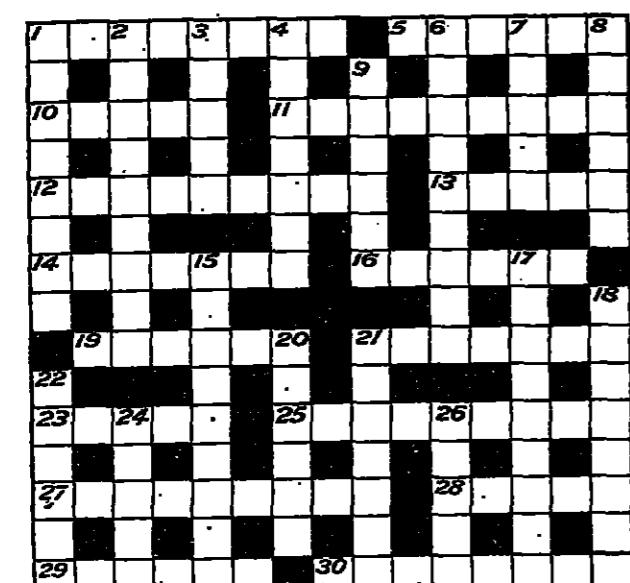
**BROOKS**—On 3rd April, 1980, to John and Barbara Brooks—son Adam Andrew. **DOYLE**—On 27th March, 1980, at Middleborough, to John and Emily Martin—daughter of Laurence and Irene Delevingne and Tom daughter. **HODGSON**—On 2nd April, 1980, at Middlesbrough, to John and Fiona Lee Hughes-Hallett and Robert Lee—a son Andrew William. **BIRTHDAYS**

HAPPY 21st birthday Debbie, May mother and Alison.

What bless you always with love.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,193

This puzzle, used at the Birmingham regional final of the City Sun/Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 22 per cent of the finalists.



**ACROSS**  
1 Commonwealth State Car-  
rise (5).  
5 Climbed like a fish (6).  
10 Generous regal outlook (5).  
11 Card game also known as a form of bridge (5-2-2).  
12 Fresh man on board in the City (8).  
13 Gardener's wife right to turn things inside out (3).  
14 Cornet country? (7).  
16 Mission to make sovereign currency (6).  
19 Phil was so groovy at the ball (6).  
21 "Morn of my — who know'st no wane" (Fitz-  
james) (7).  
23 She gives a capital ring (5).  
25 Was indecisive because the date is wrong (9).  
27 Outcome of divided account-ability (9).  
28 Applause for hired ruffian (5).  
29 Top end of Thompson's Charing Cross ladder (6).  
30 MPS—three good men with first-class amendment (8).

**DOWN**

1 Farewell to Inca out here in Spain (8).  
2 Academic turn impressive in many ways (9).  
3 Signifies end of some home games (5).

**MARRIAGES**

**DIRRIC** : **BOLLAND**—Joan Marc and Christopher, 19, of Tunbridge Wells, on 28th April, 1980, in Tunbridge Wells.  
**SHIRMAN** : **BROWN**—On 28th April, 1980, in London, John Shirman, of Down, and the late Mr J. Shirman, to Gillian Brown, of Great Barr, Chester.

**DIAMOND WEDDINGS**

**BAKER** : **SAMPSON**—Euston—Edward Francis Baker, 19, of St Albans' Church, Crocklewood, on the 28th April, 1980, to Patricia Anne Mitchell, 19, of St Columba's, Park, St. London. Present address: 109a Maclaren, 10th floor, London SW1. Tel: 01-934 8881.

**DEATHS**

**CAMERON**—On April 2nd, 1980, aged 82, suddenly at his home in Vienna. James Cameron, the 1924 Vienna Deafly beloved husband of Jean and much loved father of Alan, David and Michael. Interred in Vienna Cemetery, 1.30 p.m., April 10th.

**IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND**

**ROOM 2600, P.O. BOX 125,  
LAWRENCE FIELDS,  
LONDON, WC2A 3PX**

**GLENNEAGLES HOTEL**

**AUCHTERARDER, PERTHSHIRE**

Open for the season 10th April

Please telephone

**AUCHTERARDER (07646) 2331**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATIONS**

**COLLIERS**—On 28th April, 1980, at home in Cheadle, Cheshire, the Revd Canon Dr. G. R. Collier, 72, Vicar of St. Peter's, Cheadle, Cheshire, and his wife, a dearly loved father-in-law and grandfather. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, on Thursday, 10th May, 1980, at 1.30 p.m. Private cremation. Sprays of flowers may be sent to Swanbank Crematorium, Cheadle, Cheshire, Tel: 01-642 3111.

**GILLET**—Peacefully, on March 32nd, 1980, at home, London, the Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius at St Barnabas' Church, London NW3, on Wednesday, April 1st, at 1 p.m., followed by a short service at the Greek Orthodox Church, 10th Avenue, London NW3. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, Cheadle, Cheshire, on Friday, April 3rd, at 1.30 p.m.

**LEWIS**—On April 3rd, 1980, at home, London, Mrs. Mary Lewis, beloved mother of John, David and Michael. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, Cheadle, Cheshire, on Friday, April 4th, at 1.30 p.m.

**STANLEY**—On April 3rd, 1980, at home, London, Mrs. Stanley, beloved mother of John, David and Michael. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, Cheadle, Cheshire, on Friday, April 4th, at 1.30 p.m.

**MEMORIAL SERVICES**

**COLLIERS**—In memory of the Revd Canon Dr. G. R. Collier, 72, Vicar of St. Peter's, Cheadle, Cheshire, and his wife, a dearly loved father-in-law and grandfather. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, Cheadle, Cheshire, on Friday, April 4th, 1980, at 1.30 p.m.

**WILLIAMS**—On April 4th, 1980, at home, London, Mrs. Mary Williams, beloved mother of John, David and Michael. Interred in Cheadle Cemetery, Cheadle, Cheshire, on Friday, April 4th, 1980, at 1.30 p.m.

**MARK**

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